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THE  
 DESCRIPTION  
 OF A  
 VOYAGE  
 MADE

By certain Ships of *Holland* into the *East-Indies*.

With their ADVENTURES and SUCCESS.

Together with the Description of the COUNTRIES, TOWNS,  
 and INHABITANTS of the same.

Who set forth on the Second of *April* 1595, and returned on the Four-  
 teenth of *August* 1597.

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*Translated out of DUTCH into ENGLISH by W. P.*

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To which is added,

The Sea-Journal, or Navigation of the *Hollanders* into *Java*, &c.

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To the Right Worshipful

Sir JAMES SCUDAMORE, Knight.

*Right Worshipful,*

**T**HIS small treatise (written in *Dutch*, shewing a late voyage performed by certain *Hollanders* to the islands of *Java*, part of the *East-Indies*) falling into my hands, and in my judgment deserving no less commendation than those of our countrymen, (as captain *Raymond* in the *Penelope*, master *Foxcroft* in the *Merchant Royal*, and Mr. *James Lancaster* in the *Edward Bonaventure*, unto the said *East-Indies*, by the cape de *Bona Sperance*, anno 1591; as also Mr. *John Newbery*, and *Raphael Fich*, over land through *Syria* from *Aleppo* unto *Ormus* and *Goa*; and by the said *Raphael Fich* himself to *Bengala*, *Malocca*, *Pegu*, and other places, anno 1583. as at large appeareth in a book written by Mr. *Richard Haclute*, a gentleman very studious therein, and entitled *The English Voyages*) I thought it not inconvenient to translate the same into our mother tongue, thereby to procure more light and encouragement to such as are desirous to travel those countries, for the commonwealth and commodity of this realm and themselves. And knowing that all men are not like affected, I was so bold to shrowd it under your worship's protection, as being assured of your good disposition to the favouring of travel and travellers, (and whereby it hath pleased God to advance you to that honourable title, which at this present you bear) and so not fitter for the protection of any than yourself; and, as a poor friend, wishing all happiness and prosperity in all your valiant actions. Which if it please your worship to like and accept, it may procure the proceeding in a more large and ample discourse of an *East-India* voyage, lately performed and set forth by one *John Hugben* of *Linschoten*, to your further delight. Wherewith craving your favour, and beseeching God to bless your worship, with my good lady your wife, I most humbly take my leave this 16th of *January* 1597.

*Your worship's to command,*

W. PHILLIP.

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T O T H E

Bailiffs, Burgomasters, and Council of the  
Town of *Middleburg* in *Zeeland*.

**I**T may well be thought (*right worshipful*) as many learned men are of opinion, that the actions and adventures of the ancients long since done and performed, have been set forth with more show of wonder and strangeness than they in truth deserved. The Reason, as I think was, because that in those days there were many learned and wise men, who in their writings sought by all means they could to excel each other, touching the description of Countries and Nations. And again to the contrary, for want of good historiographers and writers, many famous acts and travels of divers nations and countries lie hidden, and in a manner buried under ground, as wholly forgotten and unknown, unless it were such as the Grecians and Romans for their own glories and advantages thought good to declare. But to come to the matter of voyages by sea; it is evident to all the world, what voyage Jason, with certain young Grecian Princes made to Colchos, in the Oriental countries to win the golden Fleece; as also the travels by Hercules performed into Lybia in the west parts, to win the Aurea Mala, or golden Apples of Hesperides; which notwithstanding, neither for length, danger nor profit, are any thing comparable to the Navigations and Voyages, that of late within the space of one hundred years have been performed, and made into the East and West-Indies, whereby in a manner there is not one haven on the sea coast, nor any point of land in the whole world, but hath in time been sought and found out. I will not at this present dispute or make an argument, whether the countries and nations of late years found out and discovered, were known to the ancients; but this is most certain, that not any strange work or adventure was, or ever shall be performed, but by the special grace, favour and mighty hand of God, and that such are worthy perpetual memory, as with noble minds have sought to effect, and be the first enterprizers thereof, and with most valiant courages and wisdoms, have performed such long and dangerous voyages into the East and West-Indies; as also such Kings and Princes, as with their princely liberalities have employed their treasures, ships, men and munitions to the furtherance and performance of so worthy acts, which notwithstanding, in the end turned to their great advancements, and enriching with great treasures, which by those means they have drawn, and caused in great abundance to be brought from thence, in such manner, that the King of Spain now living, (having both the Indies in his possession, and reaping the abundant treasures which yearly are brought out of those countries) hath not only (although covertly) sought all the means he could to bring all Christendom under his dominion; but also (that which no King or country whatsoever, although of greater might than he hath ever done) he is not ashamed to use this posy, *Nec spe, nec metu*. And although the first founders and discoverers of those countries, have always sought to hinder and intercept other nations from having any part of their glory; yet hereby all nations, and indifferent persons may well know and perceive the special policy, and valour of these United Provinces, in travelling into both the Indies, in the faces,  
and

## P R E F A C E.

and to the great grief of their many and mighty enemies. Whereby it is to be hoped, that if they continue in their enterprizes begun, they will not only draw the most part of the Indian treasures into these countries\*, but thereby disinberit and spoil the country of Spain of her principal revenues, and treasures of merchandizes and trafficks, which she continually useth and receiveth out of these countries, and out of Spain are sent into the Indies, and so put the King of Spain himself in mind of his foolish device which he useth for a posy touching the new world, which is, Non sufficit orbis, like a second Alexander magnus, desiring to rule over all the world, as it is manifestly known. And because this description is fallen into my hands, wherein is contained the first voyage † of the Low-countrymen into the East-Indies, with the adventures happened unto them, set down and justified by such as were present in the voyage, I thought it good to put it in print, with many pictures and cards, whereby the reader may the easilier perceive and discern, the natures, apparels, and fashions of those countries and people, as also the manner of their ships, together with the fruitfulness and great abundance of the same; hoping that this my labour will not only be acceptable unto all merchants and sailors, which hereafter mean to traffick into those countries, but also pleasant and profitable to all such as are desirous to look into so new and strange things, which never heretofore were known unto our nation. And again, for that all histories have their particular commodity, (especially such as are collected and gathered together) not by common report, from the first, second, or third man, but by such as have seen and been present in the actions, and that are living to justify and verify the same: And although eloquence and words well placed in shewing a history, are great ornaments and beautifyings to the same, yet such reports and declarations are much more worthy credit, and commendabler for the benefit of the commonwealth, which are not set down or decipbered by subtle eloquence, but shown and performed by simple plain men, such as by copiousness of words, or subtilty do not alter or change the matter from the truth thereof, which at this day is a common and notorious fault in many historiographers: And thinking with myself to whom I were best to dedicate the same, I found it not fitter for any than for the right worshipful Governors of this famous town of Middleburg, wherein for the space of nineteen years I have peaceably continued, especially because your worships do not only deal with great store of shipping, and matters belonging to navigation, but are also well pleased to hear, and great furtherers to advance both shipping and trafficks, wherein consisteth not only the welfare of all merchants, inhabitants, and citizens of this famous city, but also of all the commonwealth of the United Provinces, hoping your worships will not only accept this my labour, but protect and warrantise the same against all men. Wherewith I beseech God to bless you with wisdom, and godly policy, to govern the commonwealth.

\* How far this author may be deemed a Prophet in this particular, the present East-India trade and settlements of the Dutch are sufficient proofs.

† This is a different account from that published by Purchas and Harris.

Your Worships Servant to command,

MIDDLEBURG,  
Oct. 19. 1597.

BERNARDT LANGHENEZ.



A brief Description of a Voyage performed by certain *Hollanders* to and from the EAST-INDIES, with their Adventures and Success.

**T**HE ancient historiographers and describers of the world have much commended, and at large with great praise set down the divers and several voyages of many noble and valiant captains (as of *Alexander Magnus*, *Seleucus*, *Antiochus*, *Patrocles*, *Onesecritus*) into the *East-Indies*, which notwithstanding have not set down a great part of those countries, as not being as then discovered; whereby it is thought and judged by some men, that *India* is the full third part of all the world, because of the great provinces, mighty cities, famous islands (full of costly merchandises, and treasures from thence brought into all parts of the world) that are therein; wherein the ancient writers were very curious, and yet not so much as men in our age: they had some knowledge thereof, but altogether uncertain; but we at this day are fully certified therein, both touching the countries, towns, streams, and havens, with the trafficks therein used and frequented; whereby all the world, so far distant and separated from those strange nations, are by trade of merchandises united thereunto, and thereby commonly known unto them. The *Portugueze* first began to enterprize the voyage, who by art of navigation (in our time much more experienced and greater than in times past, and therefore more easily performed) discovered those wild countries of *India*, therein procuring great honour to their king, making his name famous, and bringing a special and great profit of all kinds of spices into their country, which thereby is spread throughout all the world; yet that sufficed not, for that the *Englishmen* (not inferior to any nation in the world for art of navigation) have likewise undertaken the *Indian* voyage, and by their said voyages into those countries, made the same commonly known unto their country; wherein Sir *Francis Drake* and Mr. *Candish* are chiefly to be commended, who not only sailed into the *East-Indies*, but also round about the world, with most prosperous voyages, by which voyages ours have been furthered and set forward: for that the condition of the *Indies* is, that the more it is sailed into, the more it is discover'd by such as sail the same, so strange a country

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it is. So that besides the famous voyages of the countries aforesaid, in the end, certain people came into *Holland* (a nation well known) certifying them, that they might easily prepare certain ships to sail into the *East-Indies*, there to traffic and buy spices, &c. by sailing straight from *Holland*, and also from other countries bordering about it, with desire to see strange and rich wares of other countries, and that should not be brought unto them by strangers, but by their own countrymen; which some men would esteem to be impossible, considering the long voyage and the dangers thereof, together with the unaccustomed sailings and little knowledge thereof by such as never failed that way, and rather esteem it madness than any point of wisdom, and folly rather than good consideration. But notwithstanding, we have seen four ships make that voyage, who after many dangers having performed their voyage, returned again, and have brought with them those wares, that would never have been thought could have been brought into these countries by any *Holland* ships. But what should I herein most commend, either the willingness and good performance of the parties, or the happiness of their voyage? whereof that I may give the reader some knowledge, I will shew what I have heard and been informed of, concerning the description of the countries, customs, and manners of the nations, by them in this voyage seen and discovered, which is as followeth.

In the year of our Lord 1595, upon the 10th. day of the month of *March*, there departed from *Amsterdam* three ships and a pinnace to sail into the *East-Indies*, set forth by divers rich Merchants. The first called *Mauritius*, of the burthen of 400 tons, having in her six demi-canon, fourteen culverins, and other pieces, and four pieces to shoot stones, and eighty-four men; the master *John Moleuate*, the factor *Cornelius Houtman*. The second named *Hollandia*, of the burthen of 400 tons, having 85 men, seven brass pieces, twelve pieces for stones, and 13 iron pieces; the master *John Dignumus*, the factor *Gerrit van Buiningen*. The third, called *Amsterdam*, of the burthen of 200 tons, wherein were 59 men, six brass pieces, ten iron pieces,

When and how the ships set sail.

and six pieces for stones; the master *John Jacobson Schellinger*, the factor *Reginer van Hel*. The fourth being a pinnace called the *Dove*, of the burthen of 50 tons, with twenty men, the master *Simon Lambertson*. Which four ships upon the 21st of the same month came unto the *Texel*, where they stayed for the space of twelve days to take in their lading; and the second of *April* following, they set sail with a north-east wind, and following on their course the 4th of the same month, they passed the Heads; the 6th they saw *Heyffant*, the 10th of *April* they passed by the Barel of *Lisbon*: with an east and north-east wind; the 17th of *April* they discovered two of

the islands of *Canaries*<sup>a</sup>; the 19th, *Palm* and *Pic*, *Los Romeros*, and *Fero*, or the island of *Iron*, which is part of the *Canaries*. The 25th of *April* they saw *Bona visita*<sup>b</sup>; the 26th they anchored under *Isle de May*<sup>c</sup>; the 27th they set sail again, and held their course south south-east. The 4th of *May* we espied two of the king of *Spain's* ships that came from *Lisbon*, and went for the *East-Indies*, about 1000 or 1200 tons each ships, with whom we spake, and told them that we were bound for the freights of *Magellan*; but being better of sail than they, we got presently out of their sight. The 12th of *May*, being under five degrees on this side

<sup>a</sup> The islands which the ancients call'd *The Fortunate Islands*, by reason of their fertility and temperature of the air, having been discovered by the *Spaniards* in the year 1402. they named them the *Canaries*, or the islands of dogs; because they found great numbers of them there. They are seven in all, viz. *Lancerota*, *Fuerte* or *Forte Ventura*, the *Great Canary*, *Teneriff*, *Gomera*, *Hierro* or *Ferro*, and *Palma*. The *Great Canary* is far distant from the others, and contains 9000 inhabitants. It is the seat of the bishop, the inquisitors, and of the council-royal, which governs all the seven islands.

There is a mountain in the *Teneriff*, call'd the *Peak of Teneriff* or *Terraira*, which according to the common opinion, is the highest in the world. It may be distinctly seen at six leagues distance. There is no travelling to the top of it, but in *July* and *August*; because all the year besides it is covered with snow, though there is none to be seen in the other places of that island, nor in the other six at any time of the year. It is three days journey to the top of it, whence you may easily see all the *Canary* islands, though some of them are 60 leagues distant.

*Hierro* or *Ferro*, is also one of the biggest, but very barren, and so dry, that there is not one drop of fresh water to be found in it, except in some places along the sea-side, where it is also very troublesome and dangerous to fetch it; but this place the providence of God supplies with rain to remedy that inconvenience; for there grows almost in every place a sort of a tree which is pretty big, and incomparably fine; its leaves are long and narrow, always green and lively. This tree is always covered with a little cloud that hangs over it, and wets the leaves by its dew; so that a fine clear water distils from them into little pails, which the inhabitants set to catch it. This water falls in such large quantities, that it not only abundantly supplies the necessity of the people, but is sufficient also to water the cattle.

The *Canaries* in general are very fertile, and abound with all sorts of provisions. They afford great numbers of cattle, store of corn, honey, wax, sugar, cheese and skins. The wine of that country is pleasant and very strong, and transported into all parts. Here the *Spanish*, and ships of other nations in peace with *Spain*, often call and take in provisions, especially wine in their voyage to *America*.

About 100 leagues from these islands is another call'd *St. Paravora*, which though often seen by the mariners, was never yet entered by the *Spaniards*. It looks like a continued wood, and is reported to be very pleasant, plentiful, and inhabited by *Christians*; but upon what authority this is asserted I know not; for it is certain that it is not known of what nation the inhabitants are, nor what language they speak. Nor have they any communication with any other part of the universe.

<sup>b</sup> This island is dry, full of rocks, has neither water nor provisions.

<sup>c</sup> Here is abundance of goats and kids; sea-salt and coco-trees. This is one of the 10 islands, called the green islands, or which the *Dutch* call the salt islands, from the quantity of salt found there, which were discovered by the *Portuguese* in the year 1572. who inhabit some of them to this day. They are ten in number, viz. *St. Jago*, *St. Lucia*, *St. Vincente*, *St. Antonio*, *St. Nicholas*, *Ilha Blanca*, *Ilha de Sal*, *Ilha de Maio*, *Ilha de Fogo*, and *Ilha de Bona Vista*. They reach from the green Cape, 160 leagues into the sea. Some are of opinion that they were named *Green Islands* from the Green Cape; others, because the sea that surrounds them is covered with a green herb, call'd by the *Portuguese*, *Sargalso*, or *Cresses*, for that it is much like *Water-Cresses*.

This herb so covers the sea, that you can hardly see the water; nor can the ships sail through it, but with a stiff gale of wind. It brings forth berries much like white gooseberries; but they have no manner of taste. No body can tell how it grows; for there is no ground or land about the place where it floats upon the water, and it cannot come from the bottom of the sea; because the sea is very deep, and in many places unfathomable. You begin to see that herb when you are come to the latitude of 34 degrees, where it lies so thick, that one would take it for so many islands; but, what is more observable, you cannot see this herb any where else.

When the *Portuguese* discovered those islands, they were all desert and uninhabited; but now it affords plenty of rice, mill, *Tartarian* wheat, oranges, lemons, citrons, banana's, anana's, ignanes, batara's, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, and several other sorts of fruits. It produces also garden and wild figs, vineyards which bring forth grapes twice a year, and abundance of great and small cattle, but especially kids. The islands of *Bona Vista*, *Maio*, and *de Sal*, have meat enough to lade the ships that go to *Brazil*.

The capital city is *St. Jago*, the governor whereof commands all the islands under the authority of the king of *Portugal*, and resides there. It hath also an Archiepiscopal See; and the jurisdiction of that prelate reaches not only over the islands, but over all the conquests the *Portuguese* have made on this side the *Cape of Good Hope*.

All the islands of cape *Verd* are good places to take in fresh water in a long voyage; for in the island of *Maio*, there is a little river to the east; and the land being uninhabited, no body can hinder you from taking it; and coming back, you may touch at the island of *St. Antonio*, where there is also very good fresh water, with good refreshments of fruits; as oranges, &c. There are in that island some *Portuguese*, but so few, that they cannot hinder you from taking what you please.

side the equinoctial line, we espied five ships laden with fugar, coming from the island of *St. Thomas*, and sailed for *Lisbon*, to whom we gave certain letters, which were safely delivered in *Holland*. Departing from them and keeping on our course, upon the 4th of *June* we passed the equinoctial line, where the extreme heat of the air spoiled all our victuals: our flesh and fish stunk, our bisket moulded, our beer sowred, our water stunk, and our butter became as thin as oil, whereby divers of our men fell sick, and many of them died; but after that we learned what meat and drink we should carry with us that would keep good. The 28th of *June* we passed the sands of *Brasil*, by the *Portuguese* called *Abrolhos*, which are certain places which men must look warily unto, otherwise they are very dangerous.

Their victuals stunk and spoiled.

They passed the sands of *Brasil*.

These sands lye under eighteen degrees, and you must pass between the coast of *Guinea*, and the sands aforesaid, not going too near either of them, otherwise close by the coast there are great calms, thunders, rains and lightnings, with great storms; hard by the sands men are in danger to be cast away: And so sailing on their course, first east-south-east, then east and east and by north. Upon the second of *July* we passed *Tropicus Cancræ*, under twenty-three degrees, and half. The 13th of the same month, we espied many black birds. The 19th great numbers of white birds, and the 20th a bird as big as a swan, whereof four or five together is a good sign of being near the *Cape de bona Sperance*.

Tokens of the cape de bona Sperance, or of Good Hope.

These birds are always about the said cape, and are good signs<sup>d</sup> of being before it.

The second of *August* we saw the land of the *Cape de bona Sperance*<sup>e</sup>, and the 4th of the same month we entered into a haven called *Agne Sambras*, where we anchor-

They entered into *Agne Sambras*.

ed, and found good depth at eight or nine fathom water, sandy ground.

The 5th day we went on shore to gather fruit, therewith to refresh our sick men, that were thirty or thirty-three in one ship. In this bay lieth a small island, wherein are many birds called *Pynguins*, about the bigness of a goose; not good to eat: and sea wolves, or sea dogs, not good to eat; but very tame, that are taken with mens hands. We went into the country and spake with the inhabitants, who brought divers fresh victuals aboard our ships, for a knife, or small piece of iron, &c. giving us an ox, or a sheep, &c. three oxen and five sheep for a bill; an axe, a shovel, a great iron nail, a knife, and other little pieces of iron not worth four livres. The sheep in those countries have great tails, and are fat and delicate. Their oxen are indifferent good, having lumps of flesh upon their backs, that are as fat as any of our good brisket beef<sup>f</sup>. The inhabitants are of small stature, well jointed and boned<sup>g</sup>. They go naked, covering their members with foxes and other beasts tails. They seem cruel, yet with us they used all kind of friendship; but are very beastly and stinking, in such sort, that you may smell them in the wind at the least a fathom from you. They are apparelled with beasts skins made fast about their necks<sup>h</sup>. Some of them, being of the better sort, had their mantles cut and raised chequerwise, which is a great ornament with them<sup>i</sup>. They eat raw flesh as it is new killed, and the entrails of beasts without washing or making clean, gnawing it like dogs; and men-eaters, where they have the advantage. Under their feet they tie pieces of beasts skins instead of shoes, that they may travel in the hard ways. We could not see their habitations, for we saw

no

<sup>d</sup> *Trumbus*, or knots of rushes, with their roots floating at sea, is also a certain sign now of being near the *Cape of Good Hope*.

<sup>e</sup> This Cape is the most southerly point of *Africa*, and was so named by the *Portuguese*. *Bartholomew Dias* discovered it in the year 1493. or thereabout. When he returned to *Portugal*, and gave a relation of all that had happened to *John II.* speaking of this cape, he told the king it might be call'd *The Tempestuous Cape*, because of the furious and dangerous winds that blow continually in that latitude. But the king reply'd, it was better to call it the *Cape of Good Hope*; because men were always in good hopes of doubling it; and from that time the mariners call it by that name.

The *Portuguese* coming from the *East-Indies*, always congratulate one another when they have doubled that cape; for they fear no dangers afterwards, but reckon themselves to be safely arrived already, because they cannot be driven back into the *East-Indies*, as it sometimes happens when they are beyond that cape; and for that reason also it was justly call'd *The Cape of Good Hope*. The *Portuguese* pretend that *Vasco de Gama* was the first that discovered it.

<sup>f</sup> The oxen there are as big as *Spanish* oxen, they have a bunch upon their backs, and some of them have no horns. The sheep are also very large, and well tasted. Their tails are half an ell thick, and have as much meat upon them, as a leg. Their fleece is long, and like the hair of a goat. This place does likewise afford quails, larks, several sorts of hawks, and a great many sparrows.

<sup>g</sup> They are of a reddish brown complexion, some more and some less. They are very ugly, and paint their faces with black painting. Their hair is like that of a man that hath hanged a long time on a gibbet.

<sup>h</sup> And a large girdle of the same about their middle, hiding their privy parts with the tail of the skin.

<sup>i</sup> For ornament they wear bracelets made of ivory and copper, shells finely polished, and gold rings upon their fingers, with little balls of bone and wood. For weapons they use long javelins, the irons of which are very broad and dangerous.

## The Four Hollanders Ships Voyage.

no houses they had, neither could we understand them; for they speak very strangely, much like the children in our country with their pipes, and clocking like turkey-cocks; or like the *Germans* that live upon the mountains of *Switzerland* towards the *Julian Alps*, who by drinking spring and snow water very cold, have always swellings in their throats. At the first we saw about thirty of them, with weapons like pikes, with broad heads of iron, and about their arms they wore rings of elpen bones. There we could find neither oranges nor lemons, which we purposely sought for.

With what wind they failed to St. Laurence.

The 11th of *August* we weighed anchor, sailing towards the island of *St. Laurence*, and the 22d of the same month we had a contrary wind that blew north-east. The 25th a west wind, and so held our course east north-east. The 28th there blew a south-east wind, and the 30th a south-west wind, and our course lay north north-east to sail to the isle of *St. Laurence*. The 1st of *September* we discovered the point of the island<sup>k</sup> of *St. Laurence*, under 16 degrees; and the third day we saw the island, being very desirous to go on land, for that many of our men were sick, whereby we could hardly rule our ships, or bring them farther, without healing or refreshing our men. The 9th of *September* *John Schellinger* sent out his boat to row to land, where they found three fishermen<sup>l</sup>, of whom for two or three knives they had great store of fishes. The 13th we enter'd into a small bay, but because we found no good anchor ground, as also being very foul, we failed out again. The 14th we failed under a small island, about a mile or two from the greater, by the *Hollanders* called their *Church-yard*, or the dead island, because many sailors dying in that place were buried in the *African* earth; and the 29th of the same month died *John Dignumfsz*, master of the *Lion of Holland*, and was buried the next day after<sup>m</sup>.

They had great store of fish for two or 3 knives.

There *John Peters* of *Delft*, sailor of the *Hollandia*, and *Koelken van Maidenblick* of the *Amsterdam*, were set on shore upon the island of *St. Laurence*, with promise of pardon, if they returned in five days with oranges and other refreshments; where they were left, because they had mutinied and committed certain notorious crimes.

Mean time the pinnace was sent out to look for fresh water, which having found, the boat returned to bring us news, and therewith the fleet sailed thither; and the 10th of *October* the ships anchored before the river, and went on shore, where we found good provision of all necessaries, the inhabitants being very willing thereunto, bringing us of all things that we needed, where for a pewter spoon we had an ox, or three sheep. The 11th of *October* we went on shore with a boat full of sick men, and the next day we were assailed by a company of wild men, against whom our weapons little prevailed; for they hurt one of our men, took their arms from 'em, stripped 'em naked, and took all that we had from us; whereby, upon the thirteenth of the same month, we were forced to insconce ourselves with pieces of wood and branches of trees, making cabins within our sconce, for that the 15th of *October* they came again, but then we took one, and slew another of them. The 19th of *November*, our pilot, *Claes Janson*, or *Nicholas Jansen*, pilot of the *Maurice*, was intrapped and murdered by the wild people, though we used all the means we could to help him; but they feared no weapons: about ten or twelve days after we took one of them, concerned in the foresaid murder, that paid<sup>n</sup> for his death. The first of *December*, our men having for the most part recovered their healths, were all carried aboard the ships. In that part of *Madagascar*<sup>o</sup>, the people are of good condition, and go naked, only with a cotton cloth before their privy members, and some from their breasts downward.

How the wild men assailed them, and forced 'em to insconce themselves

The manner and custom of the wild people.

<sup>k</sup> The land is low and smooth; except the cape *San Roman*, which is the western point, and very high and hilly, having a double mountain.

<sup>l</sup> Other accounts of this voyage say, three fisher-boats. Here are good oysters and bream.

<sup>m</sup> On the 5th of *October*, the seal'd letters of the directors were opened, and read before them all; by which it was ordered, That *Peter Dirker Keyser*, should be nominated master of the said ship. They consequently declared their obedience to him.

<sup>n</sup> By being shot to death, tied to a stake.

<sup>o</sup> The island is call'd by the inhabitants *Madagascar*, and by the *Portuguese* *St. Lawrence*; because they discovered it on *St. Lawrence's* day in the year 1506. It is reckoned to be one of the longest islands in the world. Some affirm that it contains 3000 *Italian* miles in circumference, which make 400 leagues, at 15 leagues a degree: So that according to this account, it is bigger than *Portugal*, and longer than *Italy*. The air is here very temperate, and for that reason the island is very populous.

The inhabitants, especially those that dwell upon the sea coasts, are for the generality *Mahometans*. Their manners, cloaths, religion, and way of living, have been already accounted for in some measure.

*Mark Paul* of *Venice*, reports that the island is governed by four of the seniors or ancient men, and enjoys plenty of fowl, and several other things. Here are elephants, and two sorts of unicorns, one call'd *Indian* asses, which have claws, but no cloven feet; the other sort called *Orix*, and have both claws and cloven feet. There is a great quantity of lizards in the island, and a great wood of red sanders trees, which are much valued, because they are so plentiful.

ward. Their ornaments are copper rings about their arms, but tin rings are more esteemed with them, and therefore tin with them is good merchandize. Their oxen have great lumps of fat upon their backs. Their sheeps tails weigh at the least twelve pound, being of an ell long, and two and twenty inches thick. They gave us six of those sheep for a tin spoon. They dwell in cottages and live very poorly. They fear the noise of a piece, for with one caliver you shall make an hundred of them run away. We could not perceive any religion they had; but after we were informed that they held the law of *Mabomet*; for the two boys that we took from off the land, shewed us their circumcision. There we found no fruit of *Tambaxiumes*, but great numbers of parrots, medicats, and turtle-doves, whereof we killed and eat many<sup>p</sup>. The second of *December*, we burned our sconce, and fourteen of our men going farther into the island, brought certain of the countrymen prisoners, and being aboard our ships taught

them what they should do. The 13th of *December*, we hoisted anchor, minding to hold on our course for the islands of *Java*, and for that by reason of the pleasantness of the air, we had in a manner all recovered our healths, we set our course east and by north, and east north-east. The 19th of the same month we were separated by foul weather, and the 22d with great joy we met again. The 10th of *January* *Vechter Willemson* died, being a very honest man, and pilot in *Molender's* ship, for whom we were much grieved, and the same day we determined to put back again for the island of *St. Laurence*; for as then we began again to have a great scouring among our men, and many of them fell sick: but presently thereupon we espied the island of *St. Mary*<sup>q</sup>, and the next day being arrived there, some of the inhabitants came aboard our ships with a basket of rice, sugar-canes, citrons, lemons, and hens; whereof we were very glad, as being physick for us.

The wild men brought things aboard to comfort them.

The sea casts upon the shoar great quantity of amber. The ground produceth abundance of rice, barley, citrons, limons, oranges, and such large pumkins, that a man can hardly clasp one with his arms; some are red, some yellow, and others white, which have a more pleasant taste than those that grow in *Holland*; they have also ginger, honey, and sugar-canes, but don't know the use of them; abundance of saffron, ivory, medicinal herbs, coco-nuts, &c.

The island produces some silver, and has many rivers and harbours frequented by the *Moors* and *Saracens*. There are lions, leopards, stags, hinds, deer, and several other wild and tame beasts in it; but especially a great number of camels, whose flesh the inhabitants feed much upon, and reckon it wholesome food. Thus far *Mark Paul of Venice*.

<sup>p</sup> The inhabitants of both sexes in this place are black, strong, and well-shaped. The men have no other cloaths but a piece of callico tied about the middle of their bodies, and the women have a piece of the same cloth upon their breasts, which hangs down to their feet. They have great holes in the lobes of their ears, in which they hang little bits of wood; and they wear brass and pewter bracelets.

They neither sow nor reap; but live only upon fish, excepting a few of the richer sort, who have cattle, and feed upon them. They live in small huts without any store of provisions. Their arms are little spears or assagays, which they dart very dexterously, each of them being provided with a whole handful. They are so scared with *Fusees*, that one man so armed will put a hundred of them to flight.

In that country there is plenty of turtle-doves, grey parrots, partridges, herns, and other fowls, as in *Europe*; together with a multitude of apes of another shape and hair than those of *Brazil* or *Spain*. They have plenty of dates, melons, pumkins, and two or three sorts of small beans; namely, red, black and white. In the woods they have abundance of honey; and they have likewise an infinite number of singing birds.

The herb of which the Anil is made, grows there in the fields; and when they have occasion to dye callico, they gather it, bruise it, and so employ it for that purpose. The inhabitants call it Engar, and will not sell it to be carried out of that country. Its leaves are like rosemary leaves; but the plant is not much higher than thyme.

They have also several sorts of wood, which dye black, yellow, and dark colours; and plenty of iron and copper mines. They have such a high esteem for pewter, that if you present them with a silver spoon, and a pewter one, they will make choice of the pewter one.

Cotton grows in very great plenty in the fields upon little trees. They trade only in dry and roasted fish, and carry it farther into the country, to the great town call'd *Rango*, whither they also carry dates and salt, and exchange it for long darts and great knives. They call the first *Lesso*, and the other *Vedi*.

The men pass their time in hunting, and the women in spinning and weaving callicoes. Their ordinary food is fish, dates, beans, milk, and sometimes flesh. When any of them has kill'd a good beast, all the neighbours come to ask a piece of it, promising to return them as much again.

Their oxen are very big, full of flesh, and have a great lump of fat upon their backs. The cattle feed in fine and good pastures, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, according to the season of the year, as formerly the *Nomades* in *Africa* used to do. The sheep are of an extraordinary size, and very fat, a loyn of mutton being 23 inches thick, and commonly of 11 pounds weight.

Every man has a wife. The men marry when they are but 11 or 12 years old, and the women at ten. Adultery and robbery are capital crimes.

They believe in one Creator of all things, and offer up their prayers to him; but have no particular day appointed for the performance of their devotions; for all days are alike to them; nay, they have not so much as distinguishing names for them. They never reckon by the year, month or week; and have only ten numbers, which they call, *Iffa*, *Rove*, *Tello*, *Effat*, *Enning*, *Fruto*, *Wedo*, *Sidai*, *Scula*; that is to say, *One*, *Two*, &c. They stand mightily in fear of the Devil, whom they call *Taiwaddei*, because he takes delight in tormenting them very often, and especially the men.

<sup>q</sup> Stands in a gulph, surrounded with hills and rocks; near it are two other little islands, one producing good rice, the other covered with wood.

The 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days we were on land, where we bought rice, hens, sugar-canes, citrons, and lemons in great abundance, and other kind of fruits to us unknown; also good fish, and green ginger. There we took a fish, which thirteen men could hardly pull into our ship; and because the island was little, and we had many men, we entered into the bay of the firm land with our pinnace, where for a string of beads of small value, we had a ton of rice. The king, whom they call *Cbeque*, came aboard our pinnace to see it, and was as black as a devil, with two horns made fast upon his head, and all his body naked like the rest of the country people<sup>r</sup>.

The description of one of their kings

This island lies about a small mile from *Madagascar*, about 19 degrees southward from the equinoctial line. (*Madagascar*, or *St. Laurence*, is an island belonging to the country of *Africa*, and lieth southward under 26 degrees, ending northward under 11 degrees; by the inhabitants it is called *Madagascar*, and by the *Portuguese* the

island of *St. Laurence*, because it was discovered on *St. Laurence's* day<sup>s</sup>. The riches of this island is great; it aboundeth in rice, honey, wax, cotton, lemons, cloves, &c. The inhabitants are black, and go naked; but the hair upon their heads is not so much curled as those of the *Mofambique*, and they are not full so black.)

The 23d of *January* we anchored before a river, where likewise we had all kind of necessaries; and after that we went to lie under a small island within the same bay.

The 25th of *January*, there came some of the wild people aboard our ships, making signs to have us go on land, which we did; and there we had good rice, and other fruits in great abundance. On the left side of the entry of the river lieth one of their towns, and on the right hand two towns, where we had most of our traffick. The 26th of *January* we had interpreters, whom we made to drink wine; wherewith they were as drunk as beasts.

The wild people came on board their ships, and seemed very friendly

### The Manner and Condition of the People inhabiting in the great Bay of Antogil, or Anton-Gil, on this side the Equinoctial Line, under 16 Degrees, on the South side of the Island Madagascar.

IT is a very great bay, in latitude 16 degrees and half, reaching ten leagues from N. N. W. to S. S. W. about ten mile broad; behind it lies a high island, and three small islands. There is good harbour against all winds. The island is inhabited, and therein grows all kinds of fruits; it hath a great fall of water that comes down out of the hills, where we laded all our water; and half a mile from thence northerly, within the land, there runs a great river, wherein likewise there is much water to be had. When you enter into the river about a quarter of a mile inward, on the left hand, there is a small town or village, not closed nor fortified; in it there is about 200 houses, and on the right hand where the river divideth itself, there are two other such towns, and several other villages, which bring you to the sight of another great river on the north side. They were all compassed with pales, and the houses were placed about two foot above the ground, upon four or five pales or stakes of wood, and all the upper parts of reed

and straw. The cause why their houses are made so high from the ground, is to avoid the danger of venomous beasts that are there in great abundance, as serpents, snakes, camelions, and other kind of beasts. The people are very black, but their hair and beards are not so much curled as the right *Moors*, nor their noses nor lips so great nor flat. They are subtle and strong people, much addicted to drinking, for they will be as drunk as swine, with a kind of drink made of honey and rice. They go naked, only that about their middles they wear a cloth made of the bark of a tree, drawn in small threads. They make and use very fine mats to sit upon. They have no great store of weapons, for that half of them are unprovided, and what they use is a spear of nine or ten foot long, with a great wooden target. They are very fearful of our calivers, for five or six men with calivers will cause great numbers of them to fly away. We taught them what our pieces meant, for we perceived that they knew them not, before they had proved them.

Why their houses stand so high above the earth.

The manner of the wild men in that country.

At

<sup>r</sup> He made a long speech in his own tongue to the *Dutch*, with his eyes lift up to heaven.

<sup>s</sup> See the note in pag. 400.

At the first they thought they could carry no further than their own lengths, for they knew not what they were. Their king's ornaments were ten or twelve copper rings about his arms: if we had had such rings with us, we might have sold them at what prices we would. They likewise use beads of glass, which they wear about their arms and necks, by them esteemed for great ornaments. For a box of beads of small value, we had an ox, or three or four sheep. Round about this bay are towns and villages, where you may have of all things to refresh yourselves; lemons and citrons are there greater and better than in *Portugal*. Likewise, oranges, rice, hens, goats, honey, and many other sorts of fruits; and a sort of corn called by the natives Manigettle, and a root, like ginger on the out-side, and yellow within, called Cunchers in the *Malusian* tongue; Habet in *Arabick*; Cuffran des las Indias by the *Spanish*. It is full of sharp juice; bears a flower like the white lilly, and is physical. And to conclude, it is the best bay in the world to refresh ships. Being on land we were well entertained, and must of force drink with them of their drink made of honey and rice. There we trafficked with them, and had sufficient of every thing, but every night we went aboard our ships.

The 3d of *February* † we had so great a storm, that most of our anchors were lost, and we ran upon the land in great danger to cast our ships away; but God helped us, for the storm ceased, and then we went to weigh up our lost anchors, and so again went to anchor under the island, glad that we had so well escaped that danger. The 5th of *February* we went to seek for our boats, but the wild men had broken them in pieces, and taken out the nails, thinking likewise that our ships would have been cast away upon the shore; which they still expected: and when we came thither, they stood upon the shore with their weapons in hand, and threw stones at us; and we perceiving them in that mind, made towards our ships; for we desired not to revenge ourselves, nor once to fight with them without commission from our general, whom we certified thereof. The 8th of *February* we rowed into the river to buy cattle, and other things; but they were become our enemies, threatening and casting stones at us; whereupon we put out two shallops to run ashore close to the land, and made our calivers and other weapons ready.

Wherewith we shot at them; but they feared not our shot, for they knew not what they meant: they thought likewise that the pieces could carry no farther than they were long; but when they saw eight or nine of their fellows dead, they fled into the woods, and we entering upon the land set fire to their houses, whereof we burnt about twenty or thirty. The 9th of *February* we sailed on the other side to buy cattle, and other necessaries; but they seemed unwilling to deal with us; but we threatening to burn their houses, they brought us cattle and fruits enough, with all things else to our desires.

The 12th of *February* 1596 we weighed anchor, and set sail out of the great bay of *Antongil*, being well provided with all necessaries; we put out with a north wind, the bay stretching north-east and south-west. The 2d of *March* we had a west wind, our course being east and east and by north towards *Java*. In *March* and *April*, about the island of *Brandawe*, we found that our compasses held two strikes too far northward, and we could not perceive the sands that are set down in the *Portugueze* sea cards, but we saw many turnings of streams, and we were much troubled with calms; but with the new moon we had wind enough out of the west and north-west. The 27th of *May* we found the water aboard our ships to be much lessened, and therefore every man's portion was but half as much as he was wont to have<sup>‡</sup>; so that each man was allowed but four draughts every day, which was but a small quantity. Whereby thro' the extreme heat we endured great thirst, so that at that time a draught of water aboard our ship was worth a rial of eight. The 1st of *July* we saw the island of *Emgano*, or *Dengano*, so called by the *Portugueze*, but *Pagniatan* by the natives; whereat we much rejoiced, because of the great thirst we endured in our ship; and when we made nearer to it, we perceived it to be an island lying before the straights of *Sonda*, under 9 degrees, on the south side of the line, and 16 leagues from the island of *Sumatra*. The 6th of *July* we put somewhat nearer to the land, and there we saw six or seven canoes lying under the shore, but far off, and durst not make towards us. In the end we manned out a shallop and rowed to land, but they made from us; and when our men were hard by the shore, there we saw about 40 or 50 of them standing upon the shore with their bows; wherewith our men durst

An observation concerning the variation of the compass, &c.

not

† On the second about midnight as another account has it. The *Holland* and *Maurice* ran foul on one another, and lost their boats.

‡ It was reduced to a pint per day, each man

not land, for they seemed to be a cruel kind of people, and altogether wild: for they went all naked, not having any thing before their privy members. They were of a reddish colour, yellowish complexion, says another, like the *Brazilians*; and very tall, with long lank hair: but when our men saw no advantage, they turned again unto their ships.

The 7th of *July* we saw the point of the land of *Sumatra*, which is a very high land descending downward with a long end.

The 11th of the same month we were close under the land, where there lay an island, and there we anchored.

The 12th of *July* in the morning we saw certain ships, whereof one came unto us; we rowed unto it with a shallop, and spake with it, but could not understand them; but they shewed us where we should have water, which made us glad, that we might once again have our bellies full of water: it being almost four months that we had not seen any land, nor taken in any fresh victuals. We sent our Pinnace to the firm land of *Sumatra*, there to seek for some relief: for at that where we lay there dwelt not any man. The 13th of *July* the captain or principal ruler of *Sumatra* came aboard our ships to see us; which was done with great solemnity, he being appareled after the *Turkish* manner, with a wreath about his head, and a fearful countenance, small eyes, great eyebrows, and little beard, for a man might tell all the hairs upon his chin: he brought us a present of betel, which are leaves which they continually chew, and eat it with chalk.

The manner of the governor of *Sumatra's* coming on board.

*Sumatra.*

This island of *Sumatra* or *Taprobana*<sup>w</sup> (as it is said) is the greatest of all the oriental islands; it is divided from the firm land of *Malacca* by a straight and dangerous sea, by reason of many islands and cliffs that are within it. Out of this island,

as some men are of opinion, *Solomon* had his gold wherewith he beautified the temple and his own palace, and then in the bible it should be named *Ophir*; for certainly *Sumatra* is rich of mines of gold, silver, and metal, and the inhabitants thereof are very expert in melting of brass pieces. Therein is a fountain of pure balsam. The *Portuguese* have no fortrefs therein; yet they traffick in certain havens, especially in *Pedir* and *Campar*. There is also in this island a place called *Manancabo*, where they make poynards and daggers, by them called cryses, which are much esteemed in those countries; and those of *Malacca* and *Java* hold them for their best weapons, and with them are very bold.

The same day our pinnace returned again unto us, bringing us good news, that we were welcome unto the country people; and brought us certain *Indian* nuts or cocoe, melons, cucumbers, onions, garlick, and a sample of pepper and other spices, which we liked well.

The 14th of *June* we laded in some fresh water.

Right over against *Sumatra*, on the south side of the equinoctial lieth the island of *Java major*, or great *Java*; and these two islands are divided by a streight, commonly called the streight of *Sunda*, which lieth between these two islands, bearing the name of the principal haven of *Java*, called *Sunda*. In this channel there runneth a great stream, and course of narrow waters: through this streight Mr. *Candish*, an *Englishman*, passed with his ship, coming out of the *South-sea* from new *Spain*.

*Java* beginneth under seven degrees on the south side, and so stretcheth east and south 150 miles long: it is very fruitful, especially of rice, cattle, hogs, sheep, hens, onions, garlick, *Indian* nuts, and all kind of spices, as cloves, nutmegs, mace, &c. which they carry to *Malacca*. The chief haven

<sup>w</sup> Some writers affirm it is 700 leagues in circumference, and 200 in breadth. Others say, it is but 170 *German* leagues long, and 60 broad.

Those that dwell in the middle of this island, are directly under the equinoctial line; so that one half reaching to the south, and the other half to the north, the whole reaches from the 16th degree of south latitude, to the latitude of five degrees north.

The island is very rich in gold, and is stored with silver, pewter, iron, brimstone, and several other mines. Here is abundance of copper, of which they make good guns; several sorts of precious stones; and a mountain of burning brimstone, which continually blows out flames like mount *Gibello* in *Sicily*. It abounds with spices and silks.

But the air is not very wholesome, especially for strangers, because there are so many rivers, standing waters, and thick forests in it. There is no wheat, nor any other sort of corn that groweth in *Europe*. But there is plenty of rice, millet, and fruits, which afford a good and sufficient nourishment for the inhabitants. It affords likewise abundance of honey, bees-wax, ginger, camphire, cassia, pepper, &c. white sanders, especially cotton, of which the inhabitants make their garments.

The island of *Sumatra* is divided into several kingdoms yet unknown, especially those that lie in the middle. The *Portuguese* mention but two inland kingdoms, namely *Andragidan*, and *Aman*, the inhabitants of which are *Pagans* and *Men-eaters*; those that inhabit the coasts, are *Mahometans*.

The kingdom of *Pedir* is one of the most noted, next to those of *Pacan*, *Camparan* and *Manancabo*, where they make the best *Cryses*, or daggers in *India*, which those of *Java*, and the *Malaians* esteem the best weapons for use. But *Achem* is now reckoned to be the most considerable kingdom of *Sumatra*, because the king of that country has not only conquered *Pedir* and *Lacan*, but also all the northern parts of that island.



haven in the island is *Sunda Calapa*; there you have much pepper, better than that of *India* or *Malabar*; and there you may yearly lade 4 or 5000 quintals of pepper *Portugal* weight. There likewise you have great store of frankincense, camphor, and some diamonds; but they have no other kind of money<sup>x</sup> but a certain piece called *caixa*, as big as a *Holland* doit, but not so thick, with a hole in the middle to hang it upon a string, in which manner they commonly hang hundreds or thousands together, and with them they know how to make their accounts; which is, two hundred *caixa*'s make a *fata*, and five *fata*'s make a thousand *caixa*'s, which is as much as one *crusado* of *Portugal*, or three *Carolus Gilderns*, *Flemish* money, or two shillings sixpence *English*. Pepper is sold by the sack, each sack weighing 45 catten weight of *China*, each catten as much as 20 ounces *Portugal* weight, and each sack is worth in that country at the least 5000 *caixa*'s; and when it is highest, at 6 or 7000 *caixa*'s. Mace, cloves, nutmegs, white and black benjamin, camphor, are sold by the bar, each bar weighing 330 catten of *China*. Mace that is fair and good is commonly worth from 100 to 120 thousand *caixa*'s. Good cloves accordingly, and foul cloves, called *bastan*, are worth 70 and 80 thousand *caixa*'s the bar. Nutmegs are always worth 20 and 25 thousand *caixa*'s the bar. White and black Benjamin is worth 150 and 180 thousand *caixa*'s, and sometimes 200000. The wares that are there desired and exchanged for spices, are divers sorts and colours of cotton linnen, which come out of several provinces; and if our cambrick or fine holland were carried thither, it would peradventure be more esteemed than the cotton linnen of *India*.

The 15th of *June* there rowed a scute called a *prawen*, hard under the land by us; we called him, but not against his will, and shewed him silver, and other wares that liked him well. He bad us make towards the strand, and told us of *Bantam*, saying, that there we should have all kinds of merchandize. Then we made signs unto him that if he would bring us to *Bantam*, we would pay him for his labour. He asked us five rials of eight, and a red cap, which we granted him, and so one of the men in the scute came on board the *Mauritius*, and was our pilot to *Bantam*, where we passed by many islands.

The 19th of *July* as we sailed by a town, many *Portugueze* boarded us, and brought us certain cocos and hens to sell, which we bought for other wares.

The 22d of the same month we came before the town of *Bantam*, within three miles of it, and there anchored under an island. The same day about evening a scute of *Portugueze* boarded us, that were sent by the governor to see what ships we were; and when we shewed them that we came thither to traffick with them, they told us, that this was the right pepper country, and that there we might have our lading; that new pepper was ready to be gathered, and would be ripe within two months after; which pleased us well, for we had already been fifteen months, and twelve days upon our voyage, having endured great dangers, miseries and thirst, many of our men by sickness being dead.

The 23d of *June* we hoisted our anchor, and went close to the town of *Bantam*, and anchored hard by four small islands, that lay right north from the town. The same day the *Sabandar* (who is there one of the greatest officers next the king) came aboard our ships, asking us what we would have; we said we were come to buy pepper, and other spices, and that we had ready money, and certain wares, whereof we shewed him some part, which he liked well, saying, that there we might have lading enough, shewing us great countenance.

The same day likewise there came a great number of scutes unto our ships, bringing all kinds of victuals to sell, as hens, eggs, cocos, bonanas, sugar canes, cakes of rice baked, and many other things. The 24th of *June* there came many men aboard our ships, bringing divers wares to sell, shewing us great friendship, and as it seemed were very glad of our arrival there, telling us that there we might have pepper enough, and new pepper within two months after, and that pepper was then as good and cheap as it had been any time within ten years before; that we might buy five or six sacks for one catti, (being about twenty *guilderns*) which was ordinarily sold, but one sack for that price. Every sack weigheth 54 pound *Holland* weight, so that a pound would be worth about a brass penny *Holland* money. The same day about noon the *Sabandar* boarded us once again, desiring *Cornelius Houtman* to go on land to speak with the governor, for as then there was no king; for about a month before our arrival there, the king was gone with a great army before the town of *Palimbam*, which he thought to take, and had almost gotten it, but there he was stricken with a great piece by a renegado of the *Portugueze*, and so was slain.

<sup>x</sup> Of worse alloy than lead.

His death was much lamented by the strangers that dwelt at *Bantam*; for he was a good king, being about 25 years of age. He left behind him four wives, whereof the eldest was not above 15 years of age, and a young son of three months old, that was to succeed him in his kingdom; and they had chosen a protector or governor to rule in his minority, whom they call *Kipate*; and when the *Kipate* by the *Sabandar* sent to our serjeant major to come unto him into the town, he made him answer that he had no such commission; but he desired the governor first to come aboard his ship, and then he would go on shore: he likewise desired us to go nearer to the town with our ships.

And thereupon we sailed somewhat nearer to the island that lay next unto the town, within half a mile from it, and there we anchored at four fathom clay ground, the town lying about two leagues south from us, where we had a good road. The next morning the governor sent aboard, and the men that came spake not only good *Portugueze*, but other languages: he let our serjeant major understand that he would come aboard, and desired that he would with a shallop meet him half the way; which was done about noon, and the governor came aboard with a great company of men, where we shewed him all our wares, which he liked well, desiring us to come on land, saying that we should be welcome, promising us much favour; wherewith he returned to the land with certain rich presents that we gave him. The 26th *Barent Heijn*, factor of the ship called the *Mauritius*, died very suddenly.

The 27th and 28th great numbers of people boarded our ships, bringing all sorts of necessaries and victuals to sell.

The 29th there came an emperor, named *Raia d'Amna*, aboard our ship, whose father in time past had been emperor of all *Java*, and commanded all the kings of *Java*; but this man because of his bad life was not much accounted of: he spake good *Portugueze*, for his mother was a *Portugueze* woman born in *Malacca*. This emperor<sup>y</sup> had conspired against us with the *Portuguese*, but as then we knew it not.

The 30th of *June Cornelius Houtman* took a boat and went into the town, and there spake with the Governor about certain affairs, touching a contract to be made with him.

The 1st of *July Houtman* went again into the town, and when he returned he brought with him a certain contract made

and signed by the governor himself, who most willingly consented thereunto, and said unto him, *Go now and buy what you will, you have free liberty*; which done, the said *Houtman* with his men went to see the town, apparelled in the best manner they could, in velvet, satin, and silks, with rapiers by their sides. The captain had a thing born over his head to keep him from the sun, with a trumpet before him, which certain times he caused to be sounded. There the emperor invited them to a banquet after the *Indian* manner. From thence they went to the *Portugueze*, who made much account of *Houtman*, and made him a banquet, saying that they had seen him in *Lisbon*. The 2d of *July* many merchants came on board, proffering us pepper very good and cheap; but because we were unskilful in the weight, and other things, we took time to answer them.

The 3d of *July* the *Sabandar* came aboard, and he was our great friend; for that after we found it so, he told us what weight the sacks of pepper were, and what prices they bore, counselling us to buy.

The 7th of *July* the governor sent us a man secretly by night, willing us to look unto ourselves, and not to trust the emperor<sup>z</sup>, with whom all the merchants conspired, and went to invade our ships, and that he meant to rob us, as being very licentious and evil minded.

The 8th of *July* the emperor sent unto our ships, and offered to make them a banquet, bidding all the captains, masters, pilots, gentlemen, officers, trumpets, and gunners to come into the town to him, and there he would make merry with them. This was done by the *Portugueze* advice, thereby to have all the chief and principal men out of our ships; but we perceived their intent, and returned for answer, That they had reason to suspect treachery, and were upon their guard, and were resolved to defend themselves. They also desired he would not believe the *Portugueze*, and the day after sent him a present.

The 11th of *July* the emperor perceiving that his device would not take place, he went from *Bantam* to *Icatra*, a town about 10 leagues from *Bantam*. *N. B.* The *Portugueze* had promised him 4000 pieces of eight, could he contrive to destroy these *Dutchmen*, and put their ships into their hands.

The 12th of *July* we had a house offered us within the town.

The 13th of the same month, *Reyner van Hel* with eight gentlemen went into the town,

A contract to buy and sell in the town.

The governor of *Bantam* came aboard their ships.

<sup>y</sup> The emperor came aboard, and secretly conspired with the *Portuguese* against them.

<sup>z</sup> The emperor meant to fall upon the ships to rob them.

town, taking certain wares with him, of every thing a little, and laid it in the house appointed for the purpose; there to keep a warehouse, and to sell our merchandise: and presently both gentlemen and merchants came thither to buy and to sell us pepper.

The 15th and 16th, many gentlemen, merchants, *Chinese* and *Arabians*, came to our warehouse and into our ships, offering us pepper, but our factor offered them too little a price.

The 25th of *July* the governor came again aboard our ships, and there looked upon certain of our wares, whereof he bought some, and counselled us to buy pepper. About the same time the *Portugueze* made great suit unto the governor, promising him many gifts to deny us traffick, and to constrain us to depart from thence, saying we were no merchants, but that we came to spy the country; for they said that they had seen many *Flemings* in *Lisbon*, but none like us. Among the *Portugueze*, there was one that was born in *Malacca*, of the *Portugueze* race; his name was *Pedro Truide*, or *Pedro de Tayda*, who was a famous pilot, and not only frequented, but made charts of all the coasts, and maps of all the islands in the *East-Indies*; a man well seen in travelling, and one that had been in all places of the world. He was our good friend, and every day came to talk with our captains, saying, You do not well that you make no more

haste to take in your lading, you shall have no better cheap wares, and withal shewed us many other things; whereupon the *Portugueze* hated him, and not long after he was murdered by sixteen ruffians about noon as he lay asleep upon his bed.

In *August* we did little, and took no great store of lading, in seeking to have pepper cheaper; which the *Portugueze* liked not well of, and said unto the governor, that we desired not to buy: which the governor began to hearken unto, for they offered him great sums of money that he should not permit us to traffick; so that in the end he commanded that no man should carry any rice aboard our ships, whereby we were abashed; and thereupon we sent unto the governor for our money, which he ow'd for the wares he had bought; which moved him, and he cast them into prison. Then he sent an interpreter with nine slaves, and one of the *Dutchmen* on board, to declare that he did this only to prevent their seizing the two *Jonques* laden with cloves; and that when they were sail'd, he would release their companions. But when the messenger return'd, and told the governor, that his interpreter and the rest were detain'd in chains, he declared, that unless they were immediately released, he would put the *Dutch* to death. The 26th of *July* he sent one of our gentlemen, with some of his men and nine slaves, aboard our ships.

The hatred of the *Portugueze* against them.

*The Situation of the Town of Bantam, the principal Town of Traffick in the Island of Java, their Strength and Manner of Building, with their Traffick; what People come thither, what Wares are there most desired, what Nations bring them thither, or come to fetch them; together with their Religion, Customs, and Manner of House-keeping.*

Bantam.  
Its Situation.

**B**ANTAM lieth in the island of *Java* major, about twenty five miles to seaward within the isle, between *Sumatra* and *Java*. On both sides of the town there runneth a river, about three foot and a half deep, so that no ships can enter into them. The town is compassed about with a river. The town is almost as great in compass as the old town of *Amsterdam*. The walls are made with flankers. They have great numbers of pieces therein, but they know not how to use them, for they fear them much. All their pieces are of brass, and they have many brazen bafes. Their walls are not above two foot thick

Strength.

made of bricks. Every flanker hath divers masts and pieces of wood, which they use when they are besieged by their enemies. The houses are made of straw and reeds, standing upon four wooden posts. The rich people have their chambers all hanged with silken curtains, or else with cotton linnen. Their houses are most placed under coco trees, whereof the town is full. Without the walls are many houses, wherein strangers for the most part have their dwellings. The town hath three great market places, wherein daily there are markets holden, where you may buy all kinds of wares, and where there cometh

Buildings.

Traffick.

cometh a great number of people, very strange to behold. Within the town there is a great church, or mosque of wood, wherein they observe the law of *Mabomet*. Gentlemen, and men of any quality have their own mosques in their houses. The town is not built with streets, nor the houses placed in order, but very foul, lying full of filthy water, which men must pass through, or leap over, for they have no bridges. In the town there is great resort of divers countries and nations, as of *Malacca*, *Bengala*, *Malabar*, *Guibereters* of *Pegu*, *Sani Malicas*, *Banda*, *China*, and of many kingdoms that have great traffick for pepper, that groweth round about *Bantam*, which in *August* and *September* is ripe; there you have nutmegs out of the island of *Banda*, and cloves from *Molucca*, which the *Portugueze* do most buy up. We bought nutmegs there for a blank a pound. All victuals and necessaries are there in great abundance to be had, as hens, harts, fish and rice, and divers kinds of fruits, as avanas, cocos, bonanas, manges, doroyens, jacca, pruna, grapes, oranges, lemons, pomegranats, cucumbers, melons, onions, garlick; but bread they have none, but instead of it they eat rice. Beef is there the dearest victuals, for an ox in that place is worth seven, eight, or nine rials of eight. The *Chinese* have the greatest and most traffick in that town. They come thither in the month of *January*, with eight or nine great ships, bringing all sorts of porcelane, silks, damasks, gold thread, iron pans, and *Javars* money called *Caixas*, whereof 12000 make a rial of eight. They are hanged upon strings by two hundred together, for the which they both buy and sell all kinds of merchandize, and there they load pepper which they carry into *China*. Without the town they have a great place wherein they commonly use to sell their wares, and there they dwell, and have greater and better houses than any are within the town, all made of reeds, only that in every house

they have a square place made of stone, wherein they put their wares to keep them from burning, as some rich men in the town likewise have. The *Chinese* are very subtle and industrious people, and will refuse no labour nor pains to earn money. There they make much aquavitæ of rice and cocos, and traffick much therewith, which the *Javars* by night come to buy, and drink it secretly, for by *Mabomet's* law it is forbidden them. The *Chinese* live there with free liberty. When they come to remain there for a year or more as they think good, they buy themselves a wife or two, or more as they think good, and live together like man and wife, and when they mean to depart, they sell their wives again, but if they have children they take them with them, and so return to *China*. They have no special religion, but pray unto the devil, that he would not hurt them, for they know that the devil is wicked, and that God is good, and hurteth no man, therefore they think it needless to pray to God. They acknowledge not the resurrection of the dead, but when a man dieth they think he never riseth again. In their houses they have great painted devils, before the which they place wax candles, and sing unto them, praying them not to hurt them, and the more monstrous that their shapes be, the more they honour them. These people live very hardly and poorly within *Bantam*, for there is not any work or labour how filthy soever it be, but they will do it to get money, and when they have gotten something they return again to *China*. They are very like *Jews* in our country, for they never go without a pair of balances, and all things are good wares with them, and are ready to do any service. When we came first before *Bantam*, they came every day in great companies into our ships, and there set out their wares to sell, as silks, sowing silks, and porcelanes, so that our upper decks were full of pedlars, that we could hardly walk upon the hatches.

Religion.

Way of life.

### The Manner, Condition, Custom, Going, Standing, Apparel, House-keeping, Wares, and Behaviour of the Javars in Bantam.

*Javars*  
behaviour,  
&c.

THE *Javars* and inhabitants of *Bantam*, are proud and obstinate, with a very stately pace; they hold the law of *Mabomet*, which they have not had above 35 years; for as yet there are many heathens among them that never were made *Moors*. It is a very lying and thievish kind of people, not in any sort to be trusted. Their apparel both of rich

and poor is a cotton cloth, and some of silk about their middles, which they tie about them with a girdle, the upper part and from the knees downward all naked. Most of them go bareheaded, but the principallest of them have a wreath or *Turkish* roll about their heads, and some little caps. Their priests come out of *Mecca* in *Arabia*, and are of a yellow colour. Their

weapon

What weapons they wear.

weapon is a poniard, which they call *crisis*: it is made with hilts, and the handle is a devil cut out of wood or bone: the sheaths are of wood. With them they are very bold, and it is accounted for a great shame with them if they have not such a dagger, both young, old, rich and poor, and young children of five or six years old; and when they go to the wars they have targets, and some long spears, but most of them such poniards. They use neither great shot nor calivers when they go against their enemies: for a small matter one king will make war against another. When we came first before *Bantam*, we offered to make a contract with the governor, and the council of the town, that they should deliver us a certain quantity of pepper, and we would go with our ships before *Palimbam*, and help them to revenge the death of their kings upon their enemies; for (as they said) we might go

within a bow shot of the town with our ships; and the town is but of wood without walls, so that we would presently have beaten it down to the ground. They offered us some of their principal governors to be left for pledges in our ships, and their men would sail in their fusts, such as should go on land, and we should do nothing else but shoot out of our ships; but our captains would not do it, considering our small number of men. The *Javars* take as many wives as they will, and are able to maintain; but the common people have but one, some two married wives, and some ten, twenty, and thirty concubines. For a small matter they will send their married wives home again unto their fathers, when they have lain five or six days with them, saying they like them not, and so their marriage is undone, when they desire it.

How many wives they have.

*The Manner, Custom, Householding, Child-bearing, Sporting and Cleanliness of the Women in Bantam.*

THE women of the town are well kept from such as are circumcised, whereof the rich men have many; and from other men or their friends, for their own sons may not come into the house where the women are. They lie all naked, and chew betel, and have a slavish woman that continually scratcheth their bodies, that is, such as are married women; but such as are concubines are as waiting gentlewomen to the married women, when they go out to give them more majesty, and those that have the greatest number are of most estimation. The concubines have but few children, for the married women poison their children, and these concubines are bought and sold: by their apparel a man can hardly discern the rich from the poor, for they all go with a cotton cloth about their bodies up to their breasts, and bound about their middles with another cloth, bare-footed, and their heads uncovered, their hair bound right upon the top of their heads in a heap; but when they are in their pride, they wear crowns upon their heads, whereof some of them are of pure gold, and rings of gold and some of silver about their arms, every one according to their ability. They are very curious about their bodies, for they wash themselves at the least five or six times every day: they never ease themselves, nor have the company of their husbands, but they presently leap into the water and

wash their bodies, and therefore the water that runneth through *Bantam* is very unwholsome; for every one washeth themselves in it, as well pocky as other people, whereby we lost some of our men that drank of the water. The women are very idle, for they do nothing all the day but lie down, the poor slaves must do all the drudgery; and the men sit all day upon a mat, and chew betel, having ten or twenty women about them; and when they make water, presently one of the women washeth their member, and so they sit playing all the day with their women. Many of them have slaves that play upon instruments much like our shakebois; they have likewise great basons whereon they strike, and therewith know how to make good musick; whereat the women dance, not leaping much, but winding and drawing their bodies, arms and shoulders, which they use all night long; so that in the night-time they make a great noise with basons and other instruments, and the man sits and looks upon them, every one of the women striving to do her best, that she may get her husband's favour and her secret pleasure. The gentlemen, citizens, and merchants have their gardens and fields without the town, and slaves for the purpose to labour in them, and bring their masters all kinds of fruit, rice and hens in the town; as also the pepper that groweth there, which runneth up by another tree,

How pepper groweth in that country.

as hops with us, and groweth in long bunches like grapes, so that there is at the least 200 grains in one bunch: it is first green, and after it becometh black, and is there in great abundance, so that it is the right pepper country: for when we came thither they said unto us, *A qui ai tanta Pimienta, como terra*; that is, here is as much pepper as earth; and so we found it, and yet we departed from thence by our follies without our lading of pepper. We staid for new pepper; mean time the *Portugueze* sent their letters into every place, seeking to hinder our trade. At the first we might have sufficient, for there we found enough both to buy for money or to barter. We likewise had money and wares sufficient: we might easily have had six or eight hundred tons, as we were advertised by some of the country, that we should presently buy, for that the *Portugueze* fought all the means they could to hinder us, as after it appeared; and therefore he that thinketh to come soon enough, cometh oftentimes too late, and we used not our time so well, as it fell out.

A letter sent by our men in the town that were kept prisoners.

The 29th of *August* we had a letter sent us by night from our men that were in the town, that lay in a manner as prisoners, to will us to let our pledge, *viz.* the interpreter, &c. detained by force, go ashore, otherwise they feared they should hardly escape with their lives, and great danger might fall upon them. This pledge came aboard with the nine slaves.

The 30th of *August* we sent the pledge and the rest of our *Favers* to land, with promise that he would do the best he could to get our men leave to come aboard. About evening of the same day we had news from our men by four of our sailors, that now they were better used, saying, they thought they should come aboard when two ships, or *Jonques*, were gone that meant to sail for *Malacca*, being laden with nutmegs and other things.

The 1st of *September*, and the 2d, 3d, and 4th, we sent many letters to the governor, and he to us; and likewise to our men that were in the town, being nine in number, all our best merchants and captains, having with them about 6 or 700 guilderns in merchandise; and they again to us.

The 5th of *September*, when we perceived that delays were dangerous, we went close to the town with all our four ships, and so near that we had but two fathom muddy ground; and presently with two of our boats for our security we set upon three *Javan* ships, whereof two were laden with fish and coco, wherein we found a man of *Cbina* of some account. The third ship was laden with 20 tons of

They went nearer to the town.

cloves, 6 tons of pepper, and some benioni, and *piementa da rauo*, wherein we found five *Malabars* slaves to the *Portugueze*, whom we likewise took, and they were very willing to go with us, thereby to be eased of the slavery whereunto the *Portugueze* put them; and perceiving that the *Portugueze* went often to and from another ship that lay not far from us, we took our pinnace and made towards it, and being hard by it, the *Portugueze* left it and set it on fire. This ship had the richest wares in it, as the *Portugueze* slaves told us; for it was laden with fifty tons of cloves, which were burnt in it.

The 6th and 7th of *September* we heard no news, so that we went close to the town again, shooting with our great pieces into it, slaying divers of the people, as we were after informed. They likewise shot with their pieces against us, which the *Portugueze* did; for the *Favars* have little or no skill at all therein, and are very fearful of them; and although they had many pieces in the town, yet they did us no other hurt than only to shoot one of *Molenaar's* half masts in pieces.

The 7th of *September* we had a skirmish, which was in this manner; we perceiving a *Javan* ship under sail, sent our pinnace with twenty-six in her to fetch it in, which the *Javan* ship perceiving fled behind an island, where our pinnace followed him so fast that she fell a-ground, which the townsmen perceiving, made them ready with four and twenty boats full of men, all armed after their manner, and set forward in good order, being divided in two companies, seven on star-board, and seventeen on lard-board of the pinnace, in order like a half moon, threatening us with their spears; they thought by reason of their great number of men, that they had already taken it; but it fell out otherwise, for they in the pinnace perceiving them coming, shot among them, and they were so near unto her that we could not shoot at them: and when they were hard by the pinnace, she got afloat, as they thought to take her, having cast out an anchor in good time, and thereby wound themselves off the ground, but for haste they were forced to cut their cable, because they had not time enough to wind it up, and with all they shot one of their boats under water. The pinnace drawing her boat after her, the *Favans* presently leap'd into it, and cut aunder the rope that held it, which they immediately stole from us, thrusting with their spears in at the loopholes. Seven of their boats being round about us were so sharply paid with the iron pieces, stone pieces, and calivers, that the seventeen others durst not come so near

A skirmish between the pinnace and 24 boats.

us. I think there were at the least 100 of them, that never carried news how they speeded in that skirmish; for every boat had at the least 60 men in it, and they were so thick in them, that they could not help themselves, nor did any thing else but shake their spears, and they shot but one base. Their arrows hurt us not, and so the pinnace returned again unto our ships, sailing close before the town, and shooting into it with her ordnance. They shot out of the town, but it hit her not, because they shot with stone pellets, where-with you cannot shoot so certainly as with iron bullets.

The 8th, 9th, and 10th of *September*, we had letters from our men out of *Bantam*, by the which they desired us not to shoot any more, for that the governor threatned to set them upon stakes, or tie them to stakes on the shoar, and shoot them with arrows. *Houtman* wrote they were in good hope that they should be put to ransom of 3000 pieces of eight; which we counsell'd them to do as well as they might.

The 11th of *September* we had a letter from *Houtman*, and one from the governor, wherein he wrote that he would set our men at liberty, so we would be quiet; but if we desired war, he would once again come and visit us in another fort. We answered him, that there he should find us, that words were but wind, and that he should set our men at a reasonable ransom, and thereof send us an answer the next day.

The 12th and 13th of *September* we had no answer out of the town, and we had want of water, and could get none thereabouts but that which came out of the town, for that the governor had taken order that we should get no water about the town, so that we hoisted anchors to go seek some.

The 17th of *September* we came before three or four islands, which *Molnare* and *Schellenger* sailed between, and for that the stream ran so strong there, they were forced to go so nigh the shore, that they might almost leap on land, whereby they escaped great danger; but the other ship and the pinnace sailed about the islands, and so met with the other two, and casting forth their anchors went on shore, where we spake with men that said they would shew us where we should have water, so we would give them two calivers.

The 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d and 24th we stayed to lade water, for it was hard to get, and we were forced to keep good watch; which done, hoisting anchors again, we sailed towards *Bantam*, holding our course eastward.

The 27th we sailed north-east towards the land of *Java major*.

The 28th setting sail again, we kept east-north-east, along by the coast of *Java*, and about noon, because of the great stream that runneth in the straight, we were forced to anchor, and the 30th day we set sail again.

The 1st of *October* in the evening we came to a great island, being three miles from the town, and there we anchored, finding good clay ground.

The 2d of *October* we had a letter from our men, how they were separated one from the other, and kept by the gentlemen of the town, and their wares parted among them.

The 3d, 4th and 5th, when we were again before the town, we had other letters, that by our coming they were better used, and hoped to be set at a reasonable ransom; and that they promised that one of our men should come aboard, so he would return again into town, that should by word of mouth certify us what hope they were in, and the cause thereof, that we might the better believe it.

The 6th of *October* in the night one of our men came aboard, and shewed us what had past, when we shot into the town, how they were separated and kept close prisoners, and cruelly threatned by the *Javars*, whereby they still expected when they should be put to death; and how they sought all the means they could to make them to deny their faith, and become *Moors*: but they remained constant, and said they would rather die, and that they had by force shaved three of our men after the *Moorish* manner; and how the *Portugueze* had sought all the means they could to buy them for slaves, offering money for them that they might send them to *Malacca*; how they were set at liberty again, and might go where they would within the town, and so they hoped all would be well, and that they should be set at liberty for some small ransom, and that the governor asked them 3000 rials of eight, but they hoped to bring him to 2000, whereat we much rejoiced.

How the *Javars* used our men being prisoners.

The 8th, 9th and 10th of *October* we passed over to make some agreement with them, that we might be quiet.

The 11th of *October* they agreed upon a ransom of 2000 rials of eight, and were content, that what goods soever we had taken from them, we should keep as our own, and for our goods that they had stolen, and forcibly taken from our men within the town, they would keep them, and so exchange one for the other; they likewise were content to quit us of all our debts, that we ow'd within the town, either to the governor or to any other man; and

The manner of their ransom.

The contents of the governor's letter.

and that from thenceforward we should be free, and traffick in the town, both to buy and sell when it pleased us, and with their good wills as we had done; and before we paid our money, the town was to send two men aboard our ships; which done, we were to pay the half of our ransom, and upon the payment thereof, they should set half of our men at liberty, and that half of our men being come aboard, we were to pay the other half of our ransom, which was 1000 rials of eight: which being performed, their two men, and their other half of our men were on both sides to be delivered and set free, and without contradiction it was performed.

The 12th and 13th this agreement being ended, divers victuallers came aboard our ships to sell us hens, eggs, and all other kind of victuals.

The 14th we gave certain presents in sign of good will, to such as had shewed us favour when we were in contention with them.

The 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th some of our factors went into the town, where they bought certain pepper, and brought it aboard our ships.

The 19th they went again into the town, and bought a greater quantity, at five sacks for one catti, minding in that sort every day to take in our lading; but it fell not out as we desired, for the *Portuguese* that could not brook our company, made such means to the governor, that he gave command that we should buy no more pepper before we had paid 1400 rials of eight, which he challenged of us, because we had cast anchor within his stream; whereupon our merchants went and agreed with him; which done, we thinking to buy pepper as we did before, the governor again commanded to the contrary; whereby we perceived their deceit, in that he would not hold his word. The countrymen would gladly have sold their pepper, as also the *Chinese*, *Arabians*, *Mahometans*, and secretly some *Portuguese*; but when we saw we could not get it out, but with great danger, we thought it not convenient to buy. And when we spake unto the governor, touching the holding of his word, he made us answer, that he had no bones in his tongue; and that therefore he could speak that which he meant not do. And to say the truth, most part of the *Javans* are a kind of deceitful people, for whatsoever they say and presently perform, that shall you be sure of, and no more.

The 25th of *October* there came an ambassador into *Bantam*, sent from *Malacca* to the governor, with a present of 1000 rials of eight, desiring him to forbid us both his town and stream, that we might

not traffick there. Whereof we were advertised by the *Sabandar*, and other of our friends, counseling our men to get them out of the town, and not to return again, otherwise they would be in danger to be confined again: And we having sent a man into the town to save him from being taken prisoner, our host where we lay being on shore, was forced to bring him out covered with certain mats; so that upon the 26th of the same month all our traffick and friendship with them ceased. But our host being our friend, came secretly aboard our ships, and shewed us that he and his company had two ships lying before the town, laden with nutmegs and mace that came from *Banda*; for the which he agreed with us at a price, upon condition that we should seem to take them by force, that thereby he might colour his dealing with us. Whereupon the first of *November* we sailed close to the town with all our ships, and set upon the two *Javan* ships, wherein we found to the number of thirty slaves, that knew nothing of their master's bargain made with us, so that they began to resist us, wherewith we shot amongst them, and presently slew four or five of them, the rest leap'd over-board, and swam to land; which done we took the two ships, and put their lading into ours. The *Portuguese* ship that brought their ambassador, lay close under the shore, whereunto we sent two of our boats; but the *Portuguese* that were in her shot so thick with their pieces upon our men, that our boats were forced to leave them with loss of one of our men; but our ships shot in such sort with their ordnance upon the *Portuguese* ship, that they spoiled and broke it in pieces, wherein their captain was slain; and the victuallers that still brought us victuals to sell, told us that with our pieces we had slain three or four men within the town, and that the townsmen began to make an army of ships to set upon us.

The 2d of *November* we espied a ship that came toward *Bantam*, which we joined unto with our boats; and being near unto it, they spread their fights, which were of thick mats, and began to defend themselves. Our men shot amongst them with stone pieces and calivers, and they defended themselves with great courage, having half pikes wherewith they thrust at us, and that served likewise to blow arrows out of them, for they were like trunks; out of the which trunks they shot so great numbers of arrows, that they fell as thick as hail, and shot so exact, that therewith they hurt at the least eight or nine of our men; but the arrows are thin and light, so that their blast could not make them enter into the flesh above the thickness of two fingers, only

How they took two *Javan* ships.

They fought with a *Portuguese* ship.

They fought with a *Javan* ship.

Why the governor forbid us traffick.



only the head of the arrow (which is made of reed, and stayeth loose in the flesh.) When we shot with our calivers they ran behind their fights; but when they perceived that their matted fights could not defend them, and that they were killed through them, they entered into their boat, and by strength of oars rowed from us, leaving their ship, wherein we found two dead men, and we slew three more of them as we rowed after their boat; so that in all they lost five men, as we after heard, and that they were to the number of forty; which done, we brought their ship to ours, wherein we found good store of rice and dried fish.

The 6th of November, perceiving not any hope of more traffick for us with those of Bantam, we hoisted anchor and set sail, setting our course towards the streight of Sunda.

The 7th of November we came and anchored before a river of fresh water, about six miles from Bantam, where we took in our provision of water: thither certain merchants followed us with porcelane, telling us that they were sorry for our departure, and longed for our return again.

The merchants follow them with wares.

The 13th of November we set sail, and about evening we came before Icatra, which is only remarkable for its river, and the country about it very fertile in fruits and provisions. In time past it was called Sunda Calapa, which had been a rich town of merchandise, but upon some occasions, and by reason of their hard usage, the merchants had withdrawn themselves from thence; therefore at this present there is little or nothing to do. John Hugben in his book saith this was the principal town of traffick; but that was long ago, for now there is not any trade or merchandise.

The 14th of November we sent two of our men into the town, having some of theirs in pawn, who told us that many of the inhabitants were gone out of the town with all their goods, being in great fear of our pieces; and there we had great store of victuals, and much more than we required brought aboard our ships.

The 18th we set sail from Icatra, and being about two miles from the town, our ship called Amsterdam fell upon a cliff; but it got off again without any hurt, and therewith we presently made towards the streight.

The 2d of December we passed by three towns, which we might easily perceive: we likewise passed by Tubam, or Tubaon, and anchored under Sidaya. The 3d of

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December there came men out of the town, and desired us to stay, saying, that there we might have cloves and nutmegs as many as we would, bringing certain banquetting stuff (as a present from their king) unto Schellenger's ship, because it lay nearest to the land, and most of 'em came aboard.

The 4th of December they came again into Schellenger's ship, bringing certain presents with them; and among the rest a certain bird<sup>a</sup> that could swallow fire, which is a very strange fowl, and was brought alive to Amsterdam, which after was given to the States of Holland at the Hague; and some good fruits, desiring us to send a man on shore to see their spices, whereof they said they had great store: whereupon we sent a man out of the Amsterdam, and with him an interpreter, one of the Portuguese slaves, they leaving three or four of their men aboard our ships for pawns till his return. When our man came to land he was well used, and there they shewed him forty or fifty bales of cloves; which done they brought him before the king, who promised him great favour, and told him that the next day he would himself come aboard our ships, and deal with our captains; and with that he let our man depart.

The 5th of December we expected the king's coming aboard, putting out all our flags and streamers; and about noon there came eight or nine indifferent great ships full of men from off the shore, wherein we thought the king to be; but when they were almost at us they divided themselves, three of them rowing to Schellenger's ship; and when they boarded him, they thinking the king had been there, Reymer van Hel as factor and the master came forth to receive him; but the Javars entering all at once, Reymer van Hell said, What will all these people do aboard the ship? for there was at the least two hundred men, who all at one time drew out their poniards, and stabbed our men that never suspected them; so that presently they had slain twelve of the ship, and two sore wounded that boldly withstood them: the rest of our men being under hatches presently took their pikes, and thrust so fast out at the grates, that the Javars would have forced the middle part of the ship, wherein was two entries, but our men standing at them with their swords in hand, drove them out, not ceasing still to thrust up with their pikes; mean time they kindled a fire, lighted their matches, and shot off their stone pieces that lay a-

How the Indians betrayed them.

5 N

bove

<sup>a</sup> He was as big again as a swan, and quite black, his feathers being like the feathers of an ostrich. He had no tongue, nor wings, nor tail; but at the top of his head he had a shell as hard as a tortoise shell. His feet were long, big, and so strong, that he made use of them to defend himself, and kick'd like a horse. He swallow'd whole all that he eat, even a whole apple as big as a man's fist; and, which is wonderful, it will swallow fire-brands and great bits of ice without hurt.

bove the hatches, wherewith they began presently to fly, most of them leaping over board, and swam to their two boats that lay hard by our ships, whereof one with a great piece was presently stricken in pieces. The rest of our ships hearing us shoot in that manner, entered into their boats, and made towards them, rowing hard to the three *Indian* fusts, wherein were at the least 100 men, and shot amongst them with their pieces, wherewith they leap'd into the water, every man swimming to shore, and we with two boats after them, hewing and killing them as our deadly enemies, who under pretence of friendship sought to murder us; and we handled them in such sort, that of 200 men there got not above thirty of them to land; the rest of their fusts lay far off and beheld the fight. Three of their fusts thought to row to the pinnace to take her, which they might easily have done, as having not above seven or eight men in her, being busy to set up a new mast; but when they perceived their men to be so handled in the *Amsterdam*, and that they leap'd over-board, they turned back again, and in great haste rowed to land, so that at that time they got not much by the bargain. The natives lost 150 men; and no small grief to us, for there we lost twelve men, that were all stabbed with poniards, their names were

The names of their men that were stabbed.

*John Jacobson Schellenger*, master of the ship; *Reymer van Hel*, factor; *Gielis Gielson*, gentleman; *Barent Bonteboter*, *Arent Cornedraget*, *Cornelius van Alcmuer*, *Simon Janfon*, *Wiltscbut*, *Joos* the carpenter; *Adrian de Metselar*, one of the *Portugueze* slaves, and two boys, whereof one was but twelve years old; whereby we perceived them to be a kind of cruel people, for they had given the little boy and all the rest of our men at the least twelve stabs apiece after they were dead, which so exasperated the *Dutch*, that they put all their prisoners to the sword; who confessed that they had followed them from *Bantam*; that the *Fonque* laden with nutmegs at *Jacatra*, was intended to surprize them; that afterwards they went to *Jopara* to wait for them; and that they came to *Sidaya* to try if by the two *Fonques* that appeared off, they could draw them into the main, in order to attack them the more easily.

The same day about evening we hoisted

anchors, and set sail, having manned the *Amsterdam* with men out of our other ships, and so held our course eastward.

The 6th of *December* we came to a great island called *Madura*<sup>b</sup>, where we anchored, and in the evening two of their men came aboard our ships, with a message from their governor, saying, that we were welcome, desiring us to stay there, for he would traffick with us, and sell us some pepper, as they said, but we believed them not.

The 7th of *December* there came another boat aboard, bringing certain fruits, saying that the next day their governor would come to see our ships.

The 8th there came a great fust, and three small boats, from off the land, all full of men, saying their governor was among them. We desired them not to go to the *Amsterdam*, but to the *Mauritius*, but they would not, but made to the *Amsterdam*, thinking because there had been so many murdered in her, there was not many men aboard her at that time; and when they were within a pikes length of her, (although they were directed to the other ships) they remembering their late mischance, shot off three or four stone pieces full loaded, wherewith they slew and hurt many of the *Indians*; whereupon they presently leap'd over-board, and we with our boats followed after and slew divers of them, taking ten or twelve, thinking by them to know what their intent was to do, but they could not certify us, therefore we let them go again, only keeping two boys, who long after stole out of the ship, and swam to land. They told us that the governor being a bishop, or chief instructor of the country, was within the boat and slain amongst the rest; he had therein likewise a little boy, one of his sons, who we likewise took and sent to land. The bishop was of *Mecca*, and much esteemed of among them, a great clerk, and governor over all the rest of the country. There was a jewel of gold set with precious stones found about him, which as yet is kept.

About evening we weighed anchors and set sail, and the 11th of *December* we came to two small islands, or the island *Laboc* or *Leboc*, or little *Madare*, surrounded by two other small islands, 13 leagues from *Java*, where we anchored; there we found none

<sup>b</sup> *Madura* is a little island which runs out lengthwise, and lies almost opposite to the north-east point of the great *Java*, being separated from it by a narrow channel. It is very fruitful in rice, and furnishes all the neighbouring places with it. The ground is so fat, that it is not fatter in *Holland*, but so often drowned with water, that the labourers and buffs who plough it, are in the water up to the knees, even in harvest time.

The great ships cannot approach the island, because of the flats which are about it. The inhabitants resemble those of *Java* in every thing. They live upon nothing but piracy, which they exercise with small vessels, without any opposition from their neighbours, for they dare not trouble them, because *Madura* is their granary of rice.

none but poor people and fishermen<sup>c</sup>, that brought us fish, hens, and fruit to sell.

How far they were from Molucca.

The 13th we set sail, and the 14th we had a west wind, which they call the passage wind, that would have served us well to sail to *Molucca*, from whence we were not distant above two hundred miles; and as then it was a good year for cloves, which happeneth every three years, it was told us that we might there have a cabin laden full of cloves; whereupon we determined to sail thither; but because we had already endured a long and troublesome voyage, and but ill mann'd, we would not, longing to be at home. This contrary wind holding, upon the 24th of *December* we came to *Leboe*, an island where we had been before, being forced back by the currents.

The 25th of *December* *John Molenaer*, master of the *Mauritius*, died suddenly of an oppression of the lungs. This death however was reported by the surgeons to be effected by poison; and *Hootman* was put in chains as a person suspected of the murder, on account of the constant quarrels and threats that passed between him and the deceased. But three days after *Hootman* was released.

The 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st of *December* we were busy to take all the wares, sails, and other things out of the *Amsterdam*, which leak'd on every side, her victuals and furniture serving for our voyage homeward; and lying under that island, we had victuals brought us every day as much as we needed, both fish, hens, venison and fruit, and at a reasonable price; but there we could get no water.

The Amsterdam set on fire.

The 11th of *January*, when we had unladen the *Amsterdam*, we set her on fire, to the great admiration of the natives, who strove with their canoes to tow her ashore, to save her iron work; but we let her burn, taking her men into our ships.

The 12th of *January* we set sail again, some desiring to sail eastward, others westward; but in fine we set westward to sail once again to *Bantam*, wherewith the *Mauritius* sailed south-eastward, to get about the island of *Java*, and we followed her. The 14th of *January* we once again perceived the east point of the island of *Madura*, and held our course southward. On that side of *Madura* there lieth many small islands, through which we sailed.

The pinnace on ground.

The 16th in the morning our pinnace run aground upon the coast of *Java*, not far from *Pannorocan*, where she shot off three pieces: at the which warning we made thither with our boats, and by the help of God got her off again. There

we saw a high hill that burnt, under and above the fire having a great smoke, most strange to behold.

The 18th of *January* we entered into the streight of *Balambuan*, which is not quite half a league broad in its narrowest part, which runneth between *Java* and *Baly*; and by reason of the hard and contrary stream that runs therein, we were forced to anchor upon the coast of *Java*, where we found good anchor-ground.

The 19th we set sail, and when we came near to the coast of *Baly*, we enter'd into a rough stream, and our ships drave backward as swiftly as an arrow out of a bow; and there we found no anchor ground, nor any anchor could have holden us; but the *Mauritius* got the coast of *Java*, and anchored; which in the end we likewise did, and anchored at the least three miles from him, for so much we had driven back in the space of half an hour.

The 20th of *January* we went and lay by our other ships.

The 21st of *January* there came two barks to the *Mauritius*, wherein there was one that could speak good *Portugueze*, who told us that the town of *Ballaboam*, or *Balambuan*, was besieged by a strange king that had married the king of *Ballaboam's* daughter; and after he had lain with her, he caused her to be slain, and then came to besiege her father. This town of *Ballaboam* lies on the east-end of the island of *Java*, and is the same town where *Mr. Candish* ten years before was when he passed that way; and the old king, whereof he writeth, was then living, being at the least 160 years of age. There we saw great numbers of bats that flew over our ships, and were as big as crows, which in that country they use to eat, as they say. About noon we came before the town of *Ballaboam*, so near unto it that we might easily see it; and there we lay behind a high point of land, thinking to take in water.

The 22d of *January* we took our pinnace, and sailed about the shore, as near the land as possibly we could, to seek for fresh water; but we found none: for the river that ran through the town was paled up (by them that lay before it) so that no man might pass either out or in, but only on the land side, and that with great danger. The same day there came two or three men aboard our ship, that stole out of the town by night, and came from the king, to desire our help with our great shot, which we could not do; because that thereabouts it was very shallow, and we could not go near it with our ships. They told

<sup>c</sup> Another account says they saw 22 men walking on the shore with a commander among 'em.

told us they had great want of victuals within the town, whereby many of them were already dead for hunger, and much desired our aid; but it was not in us to do. Those that besieged the town were *Moors*, but they in the town were heathens, and as yet had not received *Mabomet's* law; and that, as we heard after, was the cause of their war. There we saw many storks flying and sitting in the field. With us we cannot imagine where the storks remain in winter time, but here we saw them in the winter time.

The 24th of *January* we sailed from thence, perceiving nothing for us to get, and took our course right over to the island of *Bally*.

The 25th we came to *Bally*, where one of their barks boarded us, telling us that there we should find a river of fresh water, and of all things else sufficient to serve our necessities; whereupon we anchored.

The 26th of *January* our pinnace sent our boat to land to see the river, and there one of our men was sent on shore; but when he was on land, he found nothing but an army of ten thousand men, that meant to relieve the town of *Ballaboam*, and the river was nothing worth to lade water; whereupon our men came aboard again. Their general thought to have gotten some great prey out of our ships.

The 27th of *January* we set sail to find a convenient place to refresh us with water and other provision, for we were informed by a man of *Bengala*, that of his own consent sailed with us, and that had been in *Bally*, that there we should find water, and other things to serve our necessities; so that by night we anchored under a high point of land on the south-west end of *Bally*.

The 28th of *January* one of their boats boarded us with six or seven men, saying, that their king was desirous to deal with us for such wares as he had; and sent to know from whence we came, and we said we came out of *Holland*; and that we came to trade fairly and honestly with the inhabitants.

The 29th and 30th there came more men aboard our ships, rowing in great haste afar off, and the king every day sent us some fruit.

The 1st of *February* we had two hogs brought aboard our ships, that we bought for two rials of eight, and we eat them very favourly.

The 2d of *February* we set sail that we might get above the point, where we thought to find a better place for fresh water, but by reason the wind was contrary,

we could not do it, but were forced to anchor again.

The 3d of *February* we set sail again, and then we had a storm, so that our sail blew every way, and because of the contrary wind we could not reach above the point, but were constrained to anchor; but the *Mauritius* and the pinnace got past it; although thereby the *Mauritius* was in no little danger; but because the pilot had laid a wager of 6 rials of eight that he would get above it, he would pass, what danger soever it might be, and sailed close along by the cliffs, whereby we lay at anchor without company.

The 4th and 5th we set sail once again to get above the point, but could not reach it.

The 6th we had a letter from *Rodenburgh*, that certified us how the *Mauritius* lay at anchor, at the least seven or eight miles beyond the point; and he that brought the letter came with it by land: And at the same time there was a man sent on land with a small present for the king, that we might win his favour.

The 7th our man came on board again, and brought us news how *Rodenburgh* with one of the *Portuguege* slaves, being on land, were against their wills led before the king, but the sailors of the *Mauritius* had gotten men for pledges.

The 8th of *January*, the same man went on land out of our ship, with more presents of velvet, and a caliver, the better to get the king's favour, which liked him well, and desired us to bring the ship nearer to the town; saying, he would send us water and other things sufficient to supply our wants.

The 9th we sailed into the creek<sup>d</sup> with our ship, and anchored about a small half mile from the land; and, being anchored, there came at the least 70 boats of the country to see our ship; and the king sent us word that he was desirous to hear us shoot off five or six of our great pieces; whereupon we shot five of our greatest pieces, and the king stood upon the shore to see them.

The 10th we had a letter from *Cornelius Houtman*, to desire us to come to them, for that there they had found a good place for water, and of all other necessaries; so that about evening we<sup>e</sup> set sail, leaving two of our men, and a *Portugueze* slave amongst the *Indians*, whom the king promised should come unto us by land, yet that night we could not reach above the point *Cabo des Porcos*, or *Cape of Hogs*; mean time we perceived our pinnace that came to help us.

The

<sup>d</sup> The bay called *Padau*.

<sup>e</sup> The lyon of *Holland*.

The 16th we got by the *Mauritius*, that had already laden in her water, and hooped her vessels, whereupon we began presently to do the like, and to visit our vessels that were almost spoiled.

The 17th our men whom we left with the king, came by land unto our ships, and then we bought great store of cattle and fruit.

The 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st we employed our time to lade water, which we had very easily, and refreshed ourselves with cattle, hogs, fruit, and lemons sufficient. There came one of the king's principal officers with our men by land, to pleasure us in all things we desired; he was very desirous to have some present of us.

The 22d of *February* two of our men that failed in the *Mauritius* stayed on land, but we knew not the cause. It should seem some great promises had been made unto them, for as we understood, the king

was very desirous to have all sorts of strange nations about him; but our people were therein much overseen, for there they lived amongst heathens, that neither knew God nor his commandments; it appeared that their youth and wild heads did not remember it; one of their names was *Emanuel Rodenburgh* of *Amsterdam*, the other *Jacob Cuyper* of *Delft*. Within a day or two they sent unto us for their cloaths, but we sent them not.

Two of our men stayed with the *Indians*.

The 23d, 24th and 25th we made a voyage on land, and fetch'd as many hogs aboard our ships as we could eat.

The 25th of *February* we hoisted anchors, minding to set sail, and so go homeward, leaving our two men afore said on land; but because it was calm weather we anchored, and went once again on land; and the 26th of the same month we set sail, and held our course west-south-west, towards the Cape of *Good Hope*, through the south of *Java*, but we had a calm.

### The Situation of the Island of Bally.

THE island of *Bally*, lying at the east-end of *Java*, is a very fruitful island of rice, hens, hogs, that are very good, and great store of cattle; but they are very dry and lean beasts. They have many horses. The inhabitants are heathens, and have no religion; for some pray to kine, others to the sun, and every man as he thinketh good. When a man dieth his wife burneth herself with him. There were some of their men aboard our ships, that told us, that when some man dieth in that country, that sometimes there are at the least fifty women that will burn themselves with him, and she that doth not so is accounted for a dishonest woman, so that it is a common thing with them. The apparel both of men and women is for the most part like those of *Bantam*, nothing but a cloth about their middles. Their weapon is, each man a poniard at their backs, and a trunk with an iron point like a spear, about a fathom and a half long, out of the which they blow certain arrows, whereof they have a case full; it is an evil weapon for naked men. They are enemies to the *Moors* and *Portuguezes*. This island yieldeth no spice, nor any other costly ware, only victuals and cloths which they wear about their bodies, and slaves that are there to be sold. The king went with more state than the king of *Bantam*: All his guard had pikes with heads of fine gold, and he sat in a

How fifty women burnt themselves with one dead man.

wagon that was drawn by two white buffeloes.

The 1st of *March* we had a calm.

The 3d we got a good wind that blew south-east, holding our course west-south-west.

The 14th the wind blew still south-east, sometimes more southward, and sometimes eastward, being under 14 degrees, and a good sharp gale, holding our course west-south-west. There we found that *Java* is not so broad, nor stretcheth itself so much southward, as it is set down in the card: for if it were, we should have passed clean through the middle of the land. The situation of Java.

The 22d of *March* the wind held as it did, being under 19 degrees, holding our course west-south-west.

The 19th of *April* our ship had no more bread left, but for our last partition every man had seven pound, both good and bad bread, and from that time forward our meat was rice sodden'd in water, and every man had a can of water every day, with three romers of wine; and weekly, each man three romers or glasses of oil, and that very strong, and nothing else.

The 20th we had a calm, the 21st a calm with a northern air.

The 23d a good wind that blew south-west.

The 24th we saw the firm land of *Africa*, being under 33 degrees, and as we guessed, we were then about an hundred

## The Four Hollanders Ships Voyage.

miles from the Cape *de bona Sperance*, yet we thought we had been at the least three hundred miles from it, so that we may say, that God wrought wonderfully for us: for that if we had fallen by night upon the land, we had surely run upon it. We had a good wind out of the west, and west-south-west.

The 25th of *April* in the morning we had a calm, with a very hollow water, and at evening we had a good wind, that came north and north-east; and although we had so good a wind, yet our ship bare but little sail, although the other two ships of our company were at the least two miles before us; for most part of the night we failed with our schooner sail, holding our course south-west and by west.

The 26th of *April* in the morning we could not see our ships, which pleased not our men; besides that our ship was very weak, whereby her ribs shook, and her joints with the force of the water opened and shut, so that as then our ship<sup>f</sup> was very leaky, having the wind north-west, holding our course as near as we could west-south-west, and then we put out our main sails; at noon the wind came west, with a great storm, so that most of our sails blew in pieces, and so we drove forward without sails.

The 27th of *April*, still driving without sail with a west wind, we were under thirty six degrees, so that we found that the stream drove us south-south-west.

The 28th of *April*, still driving without sails, we had the height of 36 degrees and 20 minutes; and about evening we hoisted sail again, the wind being west-south-west, and we held our course north-west, with very hollow water.

The 29th of *April* we could not as yet see our ships, the wind being west.

The 30th of *April* we had fair weather, with a west and west-south-west wind, and then we saw many great birds with white bills, which is a sign not to be far from the Cape *de bona Sperance*; we likewise saw certain small birds, speckled on their backs, and white upon their breasts.

The 1st of *May* we had a south wind with fair weather, having 34 degrees and a half, holding our course west-south-west.

The 2d of *May* we were under 35 degrees and half, holding our course west and west by north.

The 4th of *May* we found ourselves to be under 37 degrees south-south-east wind, our course being west and by north, and west-north-west.

The 5th and 6th of *May* we had all one wind at noon, being under 35 degrees;

we thought we had past the Cape, and held our course north-west, towards St. *Helena*, still without sight of our ships.

The 8th of *May*, with a south wind, we held north-west and by west.

The 9th we had a calm with a grey sky, and were under 31 degrees and 20 minutes; and then our portion of oil was increased a glass more every week; so that every man had four glasses.

The 10th we had still south winds, and were under 29 degrees.

The 14th of *April*, twice or thrice we saw reeds, called *Trombos*, driving on the water, being such as drive about the Cape *de bona Sperance*, which we thought very strange; for that the *Portugueze* write, that they are seen but thirty miles from the Cape, and we thought ourselves to be at the least 200 beyond it.

Signs of the Cape *de bona Speranza*.

The 15th we still had a south-east wind, and held our course north-west.

The 16th of *April* in the morning we saw two ships, whereat we much rejoiced, thinking they had been our company; we made to leeward of them, and the smallest of them coming somewhat near us, about the length of the shot of a great piece, she made presently toward her fellow, whereby we perceived them to be *Frenchmen*; yet we kept to leeward, thinking they would have come and spoken with us; but it seemed they feared us, and durst not come, but held their course north-east. At noon we had the height of 22 degrees and 50 minutes, with a south-east wind, holding our course north-west.

The 17th of *May* we were under 21 degrees and a half. The 18th the wind being southerly, we were under 19 degrees and a half.

The 19th and 20th we had a calm with a southern air.

The 21st the air coming south-west, we held our course north-west, and were under 17 degrees and three quarter parts. There we found the compass to decline three quarters of a strike or line north-eastward; after noon we had a south-east wind, and our course west-north-west.

Variation of the compass.

The 22d of *May* we had still a south-east wind, and were under the height of 16 degrees and 40 minutes, holding our course west-north-west.

The 23d of *May*, by reason of the cloudy sky, about noon we could not take the height of the sun, but as we guest we had the height of the island of St. *Helena*, and held our course west and by south to keep under that height, for there the compasses decline a whole strike or line. In the evening we found that we were under 16 degrees.

The

<sup>f</sup> The *Lion of Holland*.

The 24th of *May* in the morning, we discovered a *Portugueze* ship, that stayed for us, and put out a flag of truce; and because our flag of truce was not so ready as theirs, and we having the wind of him, therefore he shot two shots at us, and put forth a flag out of his main-top, and we shot five or six times at him, and so held on our course without speaking to him, having a south-east wind, holding our course west and by south, to find the island of *St. Helena*, which the *Portugueze* likewise fought.

The 25th of *May* we discovered the island of *St. Helena*<sup>s</sup>, but we could not see the *Portugueze* ship, still sailing with a stiff south-east wind, and about evening we were under the island, which is very high land, and may be seen at the least fourteen or fifteen miles off, and as we sailed about the north point, there lay three other great *Portugueze* ships, we being not above half a mile from them, whereupon we held in the weather, and to seaward north-east as much as we might. The *Portugueze* perceiving us, the admiral of their fleet shot off a piece to call their men that were on land to come aboard; and then we saw four of their ships together, that were worth a great sum of money, at the least 300 tons of gold, for they were all laden with spices, precious stones, and other rich wares, and therefore we durst not anchor under the island, but lay all night north-eastward, staying for our company.

Four *Portugueze* ships richly laden.

The 26th of *May* in the morning we made towards the island again, with a good south-east wind, and about noon or somewhat past we descried two ships, and about evening as we made towards them, we knew them to be our company, which made us to rejoice, for we had been asunder the space of a whole month, and so we held together and sailed homeward, holding our course north-west: for as yet our men were well and in good health, and we found a good south-east wind, and had water enough for four or five months.

The 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of *May* we had a south-east wind, with fair weather, and the 27th we were under 14 degrees. The first of *June* we were under 6 degrees, with a south-east wind, holding our course north-west, but by means of

the compass that yielded north-eastward, we kept about north-west and by north. The 6th of *June* we were under one degree on the south side of the line; there we found that the stream drove us fast into the west, and therefore we held our course more northerly, and sailed north-west and by north, with an east and south-east wind. The 7th of *June* we past the equinoctial line, with an east wind, holding our course north-north-west.

They past the equinoctial line

The 10th of *June* in the evening we were under 5 degrees and a half on the north side of the line, and then we began again to see the north star, which for the space of two years we had not seen, holding our course north north-west; there we began to have small blasts, and sometimes calms, but the air all south and south-east.

The 11th of *June* we had a calm, and yet a dark sky that came south-eastward. The 12th of *June* we had a close sky with rain, and the same day about evening our foretop-mast fell down.

The 13th we struck all our sails, and mended our ship.

The 14th we had the wind northward, holding our course west north-west as near as we could, but by reason of the thick sky we could not take the height of the sun. The 15th of *June* we had the wind north, and north north-west. The 16th of *June* we had the height of 9 degrees and 10 minutes, the wind being north-east and north north-east. The 17th the wind was north-east with fair weather, and we held north-west, and north-west and by north till the afternoon. The 18th we took a

They took a great fish.

great fish called an *Alvercoor*, which served us all for two meals, which we had not tasted of for a long time before.

The 26th we had still a north-east wind, and sometimes larger, holding our course north north-west with large sail, and were under 17 degrees and a half.

The same day there came much dust flying into our ship, as if we had pass'd hard by some sandy down, and we guess the nearest land to us might be the island of *St. Anthony*, one of the most southerly of all the *Cape Verd* islands, and we were then at the least 40 or 50 miles from it. The same day likewise there came a flying fish into our ship, which we eat.

The

\* The island is about seven leagues in circumference, the soil is dry and sandy, which makes the trees that are very plentiful, good for nothing but to burn; you find in some places brimstone. When the *Portugueze* discovered that island, there was no fruit nor animals in it, but a great quantity of fresh water running down the mountains to a valley, from whence it runs into the sea.

It lies in 16 degrees and a quarter of south latitude, 550 leagues off the Cape of *Good Hope*, 350 leagues off the coast of *Angola*, and 500 leagues off *Brazil*, which are the nearest continents. The country is so high, and so full of mountains, that when you discover it, you believe it is covered with clouds.

The fruit-trees which the *Portugueze* planted in that island, multiplied without planting or grafting any more; so that now the valleys are full of them, and of fruits all the year long. The showers of rain falling five or six times in a day, and the sun, which shining out immediately after, causes this great fruitfulness.

## The Four Hollanders Ships Voyage.

The 28th of *June* we had the height of 20 degrees, with an east north-east wind, and east and by west, with full sail; there we saw much fargosse driving on the water. The last of *June* we had the sun right over our heads, and yet we felt no heat, for that by reason of the cold air we had fine cool weather. The same day we passed *Tropicus Cancræ*, still having the wind east north-east, and in the evening we were under 24 degrees.

The 2d of *July* we still saw fargosse driving upon the water, and had the wind somewhat lower north north-east with a calm. The 3d of *July* the wind came again east north-east, and we held our course north and by west. The 8th of *July* we were under 33 degrees and an half, with an east wind, holding our course north and by east; and yet we saw much fargosse driving, but not so thick as it did before.

The 10th of *July* we had a good wind that blew south and south and by east, and hoisted up our main tops, that for the space of 26 days were never touched, and held our course north north-east: there we were in no little fear to fall among the *Spanish* fleet, which at that time of the year keepeth about the *Flemish* islands.

The same day one of our boys fell overboard, and was carried away with a swift stream before the wind; but, to his great good fortune, the pinnace saved him, that was at the least a quarter of a mile from us. This evening we found the height of 36 degrees.

The 12th of *July* we had a south-west wind, holding our course north-east and by north. Our pilot and the pilot of the pinnace differed a degree in the height of the sun; for ours had 38 degrees, and theirs but 37. We guess to be about the islands of *Corbo* and *Flores*; but the one held more easterly, and the other more westerly. The 13th of *July* we had still a south-west wind, and after noon we thought we had seen land, but we were not assured thereof, for it was somewhat close. The 14th of *July* we had a calm, and saw no land, and then our men began to be sick.

The 17th of *July* we had a south south-east wind, with fair weather, and were under 41 degrees, holding our course east north-east.

The 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, it was calm. The 22d of *July* the wind came north, and we held our course east south-east. The 23d of *July* the wind was north north-east and north-east, and we held as near as we could east and east south-east. The same day our steward found a barrel of stockfish in the roming, which if we had been at home we would have cast

it on the dunghil, it stunk so filthily, and yet we eat it as favourly as the best meat in the world.

The 24th we had a west wind, and that with so strong a gale, that we were forced to set two men at helm, which pleased us well.

The 25th of *July* we had a storm that blew west and west north-west; so that we bare but two sails, holding our course north-east and by east.

The 1st of *August* we were under 45 degrees, with a north-west wind, holding our course north-east and by east.

The 2d of *August* one of our men, called *Gerrit Cornelison* of *Spijckenes*, died, being the first man that died in our voyage homeward.

The 4th of *August* we had a north-west wind.

The 5th of *August* in the morning the wind came south-west, and we were under 47 degrees, holding our course north-east and the north north-east, and we guess that we were not far from the channel. Those days aforesaid we had so great cold in our ships, as if it had been in the middle of winter: we could not be warm with all the cloaths we had. The same day we saw fargosse drive upon the water.

The 6th of *August* we had a west wind; in the morning we cast out our lead, and found ground at 80 fathom; and about noon we saw a ship that bore the prince's flag, yet durst not come near us, although we made signs unto him; and after noon we saw the land of *Heissant*, or *Ushant*, I suppose, whereat we all rejoiced.

They saw a ship with the prince of *Orange's* flag.

The 7th of *August* in the morning we saw the land of *France*, and held our course north north-east; and likewise we saw a small ship, but spake not with it.

The 8th of *August* in the morning we saw the *Kiskas*, and had a south wind and somewhat west, holding our course east north-east.

The 9th of *August* we enter'd the Heads, and pass'd them with a south-west wind, sailing north-east. In the afternoon we pass'd by a man of war, being a *Hollander*, that lay at anchor, and he weighed anchor to follow us: about evening we spake with him, but because of the wind we could hardly hear what he said, yet he sailed on with us.

They saw a man of war.

The 10th of *August* the man of war boarded us with his boat, and brought us a barrel of beer, some bread and cheese, shewing us what news he could, touching the state of *Holland*, and presently we saw the land of *Holland*; and because it blew very stiff and a great storm, after noon we anchored about *Petten* to stay for better weather, and some new pilots; and that

The man of war gave them victuals.



was the first time we had cast anchor for the space of five months together: about evening it began to blow so stiff, that we lost both an anchor and a cable.

The 11th of *August* we had still a southerly wind, and therefore about noon the *Mauritius* set sail; and we thought likewise to sail, but our men were so weak that we could not weigh up our anchor, so that we were constrained to lie still till men came out to help us. About evening the wind came south-west, and with so great a storm, that we thought to have run upon the strand, and were forced to cut down our main mast.

They cut down their main mast.

The 12th and 13th we had a hard south-west wind, and sometimes west, so that no pilots came aboard our ship; but the 13th day about evening it began to be fair weather.

The 14th of *August* about break of day in the morning, there came two boats with pilots and men aboard our ship, that were sent out by our owners, and brought us some fresh victuals; which done they weighed up our anchors, and about noon we sailed into the *Texel*, and anchored in the channel, where we had fresh victuals enough, for we were all very weak.

This was a great novelty to all the merchants and inhabitants of *Holland*; for that we went out from thence the 2d of *April* 1595, and returned home again upon the 14th of *August* 1597: there you might

have bought of the pepper, nutmegs, cloves and mace which we brought with us. Our sailors were most part sick, being but 80 men in all, two third parts of their company being dead, and lost by divers accidents; and among those fourscore, such as were sick, as soon as they were on land and at their ease, presently recovered their healths.

*An Account of the Copper Money of Java.*

Their copper money cometh out of *China*, and is almost as thick, great and heavy as a quarter of a dollar, and somewhat thicker, in the middle having a square hole; 2000 of them are worth a rial of eight; but of these there are not over many: they use to hang them upon strings, and pay them without telling; they stand not so narrowly upon the number, for if they want but 25 or 50 it is nothing.

*An Account of the Leaden Money of Java.*

This piece of money (being of bad lead is very rough) hath in the middle a four-square hole; they are hanged by two hundred upon a string; they are commonly 10, 11, and 12 thousand to a rial of eight: as there cometh great quantity out of *China*, where they are made, so as there is plenty or scarcity they rise and fall.









